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| Osaka (Nikko) — | Kyoto —     | Kanazawa —     | Kobe —     | Yokohama —     |
| Yokohama Hotel  | Kyoto Hotel | Kanazawa Hotel | Kobe Hotel | Yokohama Hotel |
| Kanazawa Hotel  | Kyoto Hotel | Kanazawa Hotel | Kobe Hotel | Yokohama Hotel |
| Kanazawa Hotel  | Kyoto Hotel | Kanazawa Hotel | Kobe Hotel | Yokohama Hotel |
| Kanazawa Hotel  | Kyoto Hotel | Kanazawa Hotel | Kobe Hotel | Yokohama Hotel |

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taipei — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN MANCHURIA

|                |              |                  |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Kiao (Seoul) — | Changchun —  | Hotel (Mabian) — |
| Chosen Hotel   | Yamato Hotel | Yamato Hotel     |
| Chosen Hotel   | Yamato Hotel | Yamato Hotel     |
| Chosen Hotel   | Yamato Hotel | Yamato Hotel     |
| Chosen Hotel   | Yamato Hotel | Yamato Hotel     |

## SPORT

### LAWN TENNIS.

YESTERDAY'S TOURNAMENT PLAY.

Mixed Handicap Doubles.—Lieut. Col.

F. J. Bowen and Miss V. Bowen beat Capt. C. O. Olliver and Miss M. Kirkpatrick, 6-3, 6-1.

Handicap Doubles.—E. Abraham and J. Stalker beat Capt. H. Tomory and Capt. T. C. R. Archer, 6-2, 7-5.

Handicap Singles.—B.—J. H. R. Freeborn beat H. S. Bennett, 6-3, 6-3. E. F. Caville beat R. Pestonji, 5-7, 6-4, 6-1.

Open Doubles Championship.—R. and H. Hancock beat Ng Sze Kwong and Choa Man Ping, 6-3, 7-6, 6-2. 6-0. Capt. Leslie Smith and J. S. Jennings beat G. W. Sewell and D. J. Valentine, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-0.

Open Championship Singles.—M. K. Lo beat A. B. Raworth, 6-0, 7-5, 6-2. Wong Po Keung beat V. Yvanovich, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Open Championship Singles.—M. H. Lo v. A. H. Crook; A. D. Humphreys v. R. Townsend.

Handicap Singles.—A.—T. H. King v. L. Nelson; Major J. R. Lloyd v. Capt. C. S. Fisher.

Handicap Singles.—B.—E. A. G. May v. D. K. Valentine.

Mixed Doubles Handicap.—C. C. Stark and Mrs. Stark v. Lieut. Col. Nicholson and Mrs. Gompertz.

## FOOTBALL.

MEETING OF THE H.K.F.A.

Mr. R. J. Wilton presided over a large gathering of representatives of Clubs at a meeting of the Hongkong Football Association, at Victoria Barracks, yesterday evening.

Mr. J. Ralston (Hon. Secretary) read a letter from the Club de Recreo asking permission to withdraw from Division II. of the League. The application was granted, and all records of the Club for the season were ordered to be erased.

The Secretary informed the meeting that Williams, of H.M.S. Ambrose, had played for the Oiler United without permission from the League. The meeting decided that the Oiler be asked for an explanation.

Bath, of the Oiler, applied for transfer to the Ambrose team. Owing to the League season nearing its close the application was not granted.

Several letters were read from the referees appointed to matches stating that teams had failed to appear on dates arranged for League matches. Secretaries of clubs were informed that, in the event of teams not turning out on dates appointed, the clubs were liable to a fine of five dollars, and the referee for the match were to be awarded to the team who put in an appearance.

It was decided to present the Cup and medals to the winners of the League, following a match to be played on the Club ground on Easter Monday, at 4.30 p.m., between the winners and a team from the rest of the League. Mr. J. M. C. Cubbin (Club), Mr. S. Masters (Navy) and Mr. G. May (R.G.A.) were elected as a committee to select the team to represent the Rest.

## MISCONDUCT OF PLAYERS.

The report of the referee appointed to the Kowloon S.C.A. match, played on the Club ground, on March 5th, was read. It stated that the referee had occasion to order Mr. Kwok (Kowloon) and Wong Pak Cheung (S.C.A.) off the field for fighting, and that he stopped the game two minutes before time. After a lengthy discussion the meeting decided that Mr. Mair (Kowloon) and Wong Pak Cheung (S.C.A.) be suspended for the rest of the season, and that each be fined five dollars. The match to stand, S.C.A. 1; Kowloon 0.

The case of the fracas at the Indians v. S.C.A. Res. match, on the same day, was placed before the meeting, and the representatives of the S.C.A. informed those present that at the commencement of the season they had circulated printed slips among their supporters to control themselves at the football matches. The case was discussed at length and it proved that several players got out of hand and attempted rough tactics, before the actual fringes happened. The meeting directed that representatives of these Clubs should send out circulars to their supporters informing them that, in the case of repetition of disturbances, the Association would have to suspend them from taking part in football matches in future.

The meeting decided that the two players, who started the fight, be suspended for the rest of the season, and that the match in question be abandoned, the teams not to meet each other again this season.

St. Joseph's College were reminded that they were seven matches behind in their League programme to date.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

## BILLIARDS.

In the Ho Kom Tong handicap, at the Palace Hotel, yesterday, A. J. Osmond (—300) beat Ho Shai Cheong (—150). Score—250-117.

To-day's match:—W. C. Gerrard v. E. Guimaraes.

"The telephone is an excellent cure for irritability," said Mr. Eustace Miles, speaking in London on "Nervousness and Irritability." "When you are called up, after waiting, you are told, 'Wrong number,' it is a splendid occasion for stretching up the head, breathing deeply, smiling, and keeping happy."

## TRADE DEPRESSION.

### II.—SILVER AND TRADE.

MELTED COINAGES.

[BY MORETON FREWEN.]

I remember a small dinner in London given in 1894 by the late Sir William Houldsworth, M.P., in honour of four American visitors, the late Professor Francis A. Walker, Senator Wolcott, Mr. W. C. Whitney, and Mr. Brooks Adams. Of the dozen diners there are at least three other survivors, Mr. Balfour, Lord Chaplin, and Lord Desborough, and they will, I think, still recall the words with which that great American economist concluded an impressive speech. Prof. Walker, whose book "Money" is a classic, and has been translated into at least eight languages, said:—"I regard this problem of silver as far more than any mere problem in finance: I believe that with its right settlement is bound up the very progress of civilisation for the Western Nations." The great Eastern exchange catastrophe of the past twelve months is eloquent of the soundness of Professor Walker's view. It has really clouded the entire atmosphere of our economics and of our sociology too. But what is it that has overwhelmed thus suddenly the world's silver market at a time when every student of economic science was counting confidently on the price of silver rising still higher than in 1919? The reply is simple. France and her partners in the Latin Monetary Union have in the last few months melted and sold practically the whole of their silver currency. This explains why India has been able to coin 138,000,000 oz. of silver ("Economist," January 8th) in her last financial year, although the production from the mines was less than 145,000,000 ounces, practically the whole of which was absorbed by non-monetary uses. It appears that a novel consumption of silver for "films" is accounting for very large aggregates. I know of no method by which to ascertain the actual amount of silver obtained by melting silver coins, for no figures were in existence of the amount of the Latin Union silver coins current, but it is probable that the French sales last year may have amounted to at least the total production from the world's mines for the last three years—say, 300,000,000 ounces. This parabolic work must be by now nearly completed, but I learn from New York from the weekly circular of Mr. Srinivas Vazagel that the sale of silver through the Bank of France alone is still proceeding at the rate of half a million ounces weekly.

Thus has silver been betrayed in the house of its best friends, America and France. The former, in order to meet the piteous appeal of the Indian Government, had already parted with practically all its coined silver dollars, and now France has also sent to the melting-pot about all of its fine old five-franc pieces, so full of cherished tradition for the peasantry of France. These are the two great nations which so lately in 1893 offered jointly to reopen their mints to the free coinage of silver at 153 to 1 if we would but reopen the mints of India and coin an honest rupee. It is this terrible and unforeseeable catastrophe which has capped the climax of the deflation and through the prostration of the silver exchanges has cut down the effective demand for our goods and the goods of France and the United States in all the markets of a thousand million Asiatics. No wonder, then, the trades across the Pacific with the Orient languish and that Lyons as well as Lancashire is clean undone.

## AN EARLY REACTION.

But grievous though the set-back to trade, I maintain with entire confidence that the absorption of all this melted silver by the East may require at most three years, and that my forecast of permanent "five-shilling silver" and thus of high exchanges and brisk trading with Asia will not long be delayed, and that from Asia comes our best promise of a West. The very best investment to-day is a silver hoard, whether coined or uncoined. The stimulus which is afforded to a country's export by reason of the depreciation of its currency—this has in the last two or three years become a financial commonplace. It was, however, not so generally recognised twelve years ago. In 1907 the Government of India was once again responsible for a prodigious "bull" market in silver. That Government in 1907 had purchased eighty million ounces of silver, the total yield of the mines being 170 million ounces, of which the silversmiths had taken eighty million ounces, but in 1908 India had purchased for fresh currency a merely nominal amount, so that the price had fallen as much as it had advanced. In 1908, after the great fall in silver, Mr. Elzhu Root, being United States Secretary of State, at my suggestion sent the following circular to all the United States Consuls in the Far East:

State Department.

May 14th, 1908.

1.—What as shown by index numbers, or the price lists of wholesale commodities, has been the tendency of prices since 1890 measured by silver currency—the fact, the dollar, the rupee?

2.—Whether, from importing from the United States, Great Britain, and Germany have during the past twelve months found the great fall in the price of silver matter for serious disturbance to their business; whether also this fall has considerably stimulated the export trades?

Secretary Root asked for the replies in duplicate, and was good enough to send me the duplicates, many of which were, and are very educational. As to the barrier imposed by cheaper silver to all that America exported to Asia, the consular reports were almost unanimously agreed. Mr. Roger Greene, Consul at Dairen, Manchuria, sent in the enclosed rather lucid table:—

Dairen Value of Imports.

|               | 1907      | 1908      | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Cotton goods. | \$709,969 | \$301,133 | \$7  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Flour.        |           |           |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

March quarter, 1907 ... \$709,969 \$301,133 57

Dec. quarter, 1907 ... 204,901 73,959 47

CHINA'S EXPORTS.

Perhaps no man living knew more of this problem of exchange than Sir Thomas Jackson, chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. In his evidence before the Singapore Currency Commission in 1902 Sir Thomas said:—

"I was in Shanghai in 1897. Then the only items of export were tea and silk; now the low exchange enables them to export all sorts of things—hides, tallow, wax; in fact, in a ship of 6,000 tons you will find tea and silk not 5 per cent. of the cargo. There are a hundred and one articles exported from China now that were impossible to export thirty years ago."

Chairman (Sir David Barbour):—"Do you think the advantage is permanent, Sir Thomas?"

Answer:—"I think it will tend to increase as time goes on."

In 1907, because the Government of India had stayed out of the silver market for two years and bought no silver, the price fell 10d. per ounce, the greatest fall in a period so short in all the history of the metal until last year. It may be useful to quote a paragraph from a letter written me by that brilliant young mandarin, Tong Shao Yi, a little later the first Prime Minister of China. Tong writes (February 13th, 1909):—

"In China fluctuations in exchange such as those of last year are, of course, very troublesome for our importing merchants; still, no doubt last year's fall in silver greatly assisted our mills and other manufacturing industries, which might be damaged by the competition of imported foreign goods if the exchange rose. Thus the fall in exchange is even as an increasing tariff, but, unlike a tariff, our exports are not reduced, but are, so to speak, subsidised."

Of all the world's currency problems, that of securing a permanent, fixed rate of exchange between Great Britain, France, America, and all Asia is at once the most important and the simplest. It was the one point on which the Gold and Silver Commission of 1888, a really brilliant and competent Royal Commission, was unanimous. (See Report, Part I., Section 192.)

The date which forms the dividing line between an epoch of approximate fixity in the relative value of gold and silver and one of marked instability is the year when the bimetallic system which had previously been in force in the Latin Union ceased to be in full operation; and we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that the operation of that system, established as it was in countries the population and commerce of which were considerable, exerted a material influence upon the relative value of the two metals. It is long as that system was in force we think that notwithstanding the changes in the production and use of the precious metals, it kept the market price of silver approximately steady at the ratio fixed by law between them, namely, 153 to 1.

## A WARNING OF THE PAST.

The world has not lacked warnings of the dangers ahead. At the First Monetary Conference in Paris in 1878 the late Lord Goschen, representing our Government, addressed these words to the assembly:—"The general effort which would be made on every hand to get rid of the white metal might occasion the greatest disasters in the economic world, and produce a crisis more disastrous than any within the memory of man."

In 1893 we had the last of the International Monetary Conferences at Brussels. It points a moral for another League of Nations to-day! From remote regions of the earth came delegates who had never seen a gold coin, and hardly even a silver coin, in their currencies, but who were quite prepared to tell us how to secure a lasting "parity" between the metals! A gentleman from Guatemala, or was it Honduras, occupied two hours. My relaxation during this infliction was in enjoying the bitter anguish of that illustrious "gold-bug," Mr. Bertram Currie. Bored and contemptuous he spent his time in this oracle of Glyn's Bank. But another of Britain's representatives was Baron Alfred de Rothschild; the tradition of that house, so skilled in exchange, has always favoured the "Joint Standard" of France and Calonne. When it had become evident that the attitude of "The City" was about to render the Conference entirely abortive, "our Mr. Alfred," greatly to the surprise of his friends, donned the prophet's garb; he said:—

"Gentlemen, I need hardly remind you that the stock of silver in the world is estimated at some thousands of millions, and if this conference breaks up without arriving at definite results there may be a depreciation in the value of that commodity frightful to contemplate, and out of which a monetary panic might ensue, of far-reaching effect of which it is impossible to foresee."

Within six months the Government of India closed its mints to silver, and in forty-eight hours silver had fallen 10d. an ounce; the "depreciation frightful to contemplate" showed itself in a bank panic in "Antifolia," which closed every bank but one, and went far to ruin British shareholders there in a dozen great mortgage companies, while 15,000 miles away, in the United States, where our railway investments were preponderant, one-third of the whole railway mileage passed into the receiver's hands. And

albeit the secret that the Indian mints were to close had been well kept between the Home Government and the Simla Administration, there had been during the months of April and May immense "bear" sales of Indian Government "Rupee Paper," the sterling price of eighty crores of those "Indian Consols" falling in a few weeks from 116 to 99! Truly the privileged few to whom it is permitted to play on the world's silver market need no alchemy for their infinite enrichment! But let me continue this melancholy chronicle where the "yellow man with the white money" was so visibly wrecking the industries of the "white man with the yellow money."

The next great silver panic was the "slump" of 1907, the world-wide disaster that time, hardly less than in 1909.

## STORM SIGNALS.

Now again for the third time silver has fallen catastrophically—has fallen an entire 50 per cent. inside the year—and every storm signal is flying. We have had the great exchange crisis of last year, but what clever men are asking is, have we ridden out the gale? What if the great Federal reservoir on the wide Potomac created by the Act of 1913 should, subjected to this huge gold drain of "Reverse Council Bills," break its banks? What, indeed? A word about these novel Council drafts. The ordinary Council drafts are for silver rupees, the property of the Indian Government, lying in the Indian treasuries; these drafts are sold to the highest bidder at weekly sales in the Bank of England. But the "Reverse Council Bills" are sales in Calcutta of gold belonging to the Indian Government, and involve the transfer of large sums of gold from London or New York to India. At least £25,000,000 of gold has reached India the year past by this novel exchange mechanism.

And all this "yellow peril" because two Western legislatures, Paris and Washington, will not pass an eight-line Act restoring the beautiful, simple mechanism of exchange which Calonne gave to France, and through which France gave to the world for seventy years a fixed exchange between the two metals. The French Mint Law reads as follows:—

"To every person bringing to the Mint one kilo of gold nine-tenths fine the same shall be given back to him transformed into 155 gold disks of 20l., of which the total shall be reckoned at 3,100l. And to all persons bringing one kilo of silver nine-tenths fine the same shall be returned to him coined into 5l. pieces, of which the total shall be equal to 200l. The debtor may tender these gold and silver disks at his option, and can obtain for them a full receipt for his debt."

Such was the French Mint Law of 1803. Divide the 3,100l. of the gold kilo by the 200l. of the silver kilo, and lo! the 1 to 155 "ratio" which, until destroyed by the Fums in 1873, worked perfectly. This system was described to me by the late Sir Louis Mallet as "an exact scientific truth" in the mechanism of money and exchange.

There, indeed, we have an exchange mechanism which would in a moment restore and fix the world's exchanges between gold and silver, and in doing this abolish in the next quarter of a century the premium on both gold and silver in the case of a score of nations now cursed by inconvertible paper currencies. It is the only bridge over which the world might cross safely and rapidly from an indefinite era of "soft money" to a metal-secured money of exchange. With its passage would also pass the financial dominance of the gambler, to be replaced by the honest merchant.

## YAP.

### DEADLOCK OVER A LITTLE PACIFIC ISLAND.

The little Pacific island of Yap, which is occupied by the Japanese under a League of Nations mandate, has become a subject of controversy in the United States.

President Wilson declares that when he attended the negotiations in Europe he agreed to the former German islands north of the Equator being occupied by Japan, but made the reservation that, having regard to the number of cables passing through Yap, that place should be internationalised. Diligent search has failed to reveal any record of such a reservation.

The subject came up at the recent Communications Conference at Washington, and a deadlock occurred. Great Britain's representative was invited by the representatives of Japan and the United States to co-operate with them in trying to find a basis of settlement, but was unsuccessful.

Contrary to the statements of American newspapers, Great Britain has no real interest in the matter, since both Japan and the United States are our friends. The American argument for internationalisation is that if Japan retains sole possession of Yap she will be able to secure information of commercial value to America.

## DON'T BUY GLASSES

As you would show. Many defects of the eye are revealed only by a careful examination, and can only be corrected with specially ground lenses. If your eyes trouble you, have them thoroughly examined and scientifically tested in the Refracting chamber of the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing & Refracting opticians (the only competent optical-manufacturing house in the Colony) located in 53, Queen's Road Central, and a pair of lenses will be specially ground to correct their defects.—Adv.



## RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Business may be bad, but the share market seems to be booming. I understand that the explanation is that a good deal of money converted into gold when exchange soared up to six shillings and over, is now being reconverted with the dollar nearly down to 2/- and still they say Exchange is no robbery!

From the comments which have been evoked in some quarters on the letter sent by the Constitutional Reform Association to the Sanitary Board, on a scurvy question, one might suppose that the Constitutional Reform Association was formed for the sole purpose of agitating for a reform of the constitution of the Colony and that any thing else the Association concerns itself with is "a new departure." That, however, is quite a mistake. The first public meeting called under its auspices, in November, 1918, passed resolutions relating to the Housing Question and the exclusion of Germans, and it was not till the early part of 1919 that the Association brought the question of Constitutional Reform before a public meeting. Everything the Association does is not brought before a public meeting. More's the pity, perhaps. I understand that its correspondence has been concerned with a wide variety of questions, some of which have been raised in the form of questions in the Legislative Council and also in the House of Commons.

The claim made for the C.R.A. that, through its activities "the interests" have not been very successful in securing representation has been described as "fudge," but the fact is indisputable that with one exception (in which success was gained by a margin of only four votes) the interests have failed to secure the return of any candidate they have put forward since the end of 1915, whether for election by the Justices of the Peace or the Chamber of Commerce. The Association's agitation for the election of all the European unofficial members of the Legislative Council is not likely to cease until it is secured.

The suggestion made by Mr. Moxon on retiring from the presidency of the local branch of the Royal Society of St. George, that the time has come to call a halt to the increasing luxury and splendour which surround the annual entertainments given by this Society and the kindred society of St. Andrew's, receives, I think, wide endorsement—perhaps not entirely confined to our own Colony. I noticed recently that at a meeting of subscribers to the St. George's Ball at Penang it was decided to discontinue the practice of members of the St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies inviting each other to their respective balls. How subscribers to St. George's Ball came to speak for members of the St. Andrew's Society in the matter, I did not gather from the report, but assume that there is a common understanding between the two Societies in Penang on the subject.

May I dare venture to suggest that the growth of the Colony of Hongkong, and the miserably inadequate City Hall we possess for giving balls on such a scale, make the Penang decision one which may well be considered here by both Societies? Mr. Moxon's remarks, however, were not specially directed against the size of the gatherings but against the "increasing luxury and splendour" which surround them; nor did he put his objection on the ground that the cost was unduly burdensome to the subscribers, but rather on the ground that "the world is in a horrid mess" and that "there is no doubt that a better use can be found for our spare monies than unnecessarily lavish entertainments." I, for one, entirely agree, but unless the Committee draws that spare cash for some specific better purpose, in the same way as they have drawn it for luxurious entertainment, I do not see how the enforcement of greater austerities or simplicity in these entertainments is to help "a world in a horrid mess."

If there is one thing that the present conditions in the world are teaching us it is that a restricted circulation of money is bad for trade. The more money circulates the better it is for trade. If you haven't the money, you cannot buy, of course, and the ranks of the unemployed are increased in consequence; and the result is much the same if you have the money and decline to

circulate it. The piece-goods men will bear me out in this, I think. We cannot get away from the fact that the money spent on these luxurious entertainments benefits trade in some form or other, and thus creates employment for people who would be without it if the money were hoarded. People who subscribe for these expensive entertainments can presumably afford the money, or they would not subscribe; but if they can save something of this "spare cash," by greater simplicity in the entertainment, and a sorely stricken world can be helped thereby, it is necessary to make the same organized effort to get the sum so saved devoted to purposes which may be deemed more helpful; else what "spare cash" is saved on one entertainment, may go on another.

Reports in the Northern Chinese papers recently indicated that, following shortly upon the visit of the Crown Prince of Japan to the Colony, we should be having a visit from the youthful ex-Emperor of China, who according to the report, was first to visit Japan, then come to Hongkong en route to India and Europe. Mr. R. F. Johnston, formerly of the Hongkong Civil Service, and now the English tutor of the ex-Emperor, has written to a Shanghai contemporary to say that the published statements on the subject (which appeared first in the Chinese Press) may possibly reflect credit on the imaginative powers of some unknown Chinese journalist, but they have the disadvantage of being entirely untrue!

I am told there has been a very considerable accession of strength to the membership of the Victoria Recreation Club from the ranks of young men who have come out from home since the war, and the result is very noticeable in the increasing amount of rowing activity to be seen in the harbour on an evening. The V.R.C. is one of the Colony's oldest institutions and its regatta used to be gala days in the social life of the Colony. For some years past it had seemed that the Club was becoming moribund, but since the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn began to take an active interest in its affairs the institution has shown a very gratifying recovery, not a little of it due, I imagine, to the energy and enthusiasm of the present secretary, Mr. Mitchell. In a sport like Hongkong rowing and aquatic sports should figure much more prominently in the records of recreation than has been the case now for many years past.

(Sgd.) ILLEGIBLE. This is the signature to two letters from the Singapore Post Office to the Postmaster-General, Hongkong, as printed in the annual report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce. If that doesn't teach the gentleman who was Acting Postmaster-General of the Straits Settlements in October and November last year to write legibly the name his parents conferred upon him, it ought to.

RODERICK RANDOM.

## EX-ENEMY SHIPS.

## BRITAIN'S SHARE: 301.

Public announcement has now been made of all the steamers allotted to the British Empire by the Reparations Commission under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, with the exception of 38 steamers and some 12 sailing ships. These vessels were interned in South American ports, and are being repaired or are about to be repaired. There will possibly also be a number of prize ships, besides some other vessels; but it is not yet known if these latter ships will become available within the terms of the Peace Treaty.

The total number of vessels of which public announcement has been made, including passenger and cargo steamers, sailing ships, and trawlers, is 301, and of these there have been sold 145 steamers, four sailing ships, and two trawlers. There remain, therefore, for disposal besides the few doubtful vessels referred to above, 128 steamers and 22 trawlers, a total of 150 vessels unsold. Besides the stipulation that the vessels would be purchasable only by British nationals, the principle has been established that these ex-enemy ships shall remain on the British Register for ten years.

The gross tonnage of the passenger vessels sold to date totals 185,497 tons, and the deadweight tonnage of the cargo steamers, 755,531 tons, a mixed total of 924,028 tons. Of the unsold vessels (excluding trawlers, etc.), the gross tonnage of the passenger steamers is approximately 232,054 and the deadweight of the cargo steamers 715,132 tons.

The following deaths are announced:—Alexander Whyte, formerly principal of New College, Edinburgh; Dr. John Beattie Crozier, philosophical writer.

## CHARGE OF FORGERY AND FALSE PRETENCES.

## PECULIARITIES OF THE ALLEGED FORGED DOCUMENT.

## QUESTIONS OF PROBABILITY DISCUSSED.

The hearing of the case in which Sham Lai Sang, managing partner of the Kowloon Stores, is charged with forgery and false pretences, was continued at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. R. E. Lindell.

The complainant, Mr. J. H. van Gennep, managing director of the Holland Pacific Trading Co., Ltd., alleges that the defendant cut down a contract form, which had been signed but only partially filled up, in order to forge a document purporting to be a receipt entitling the defendant to \$3,000 from the complainant.

The defence is that the receipt is a genuine document and is a receipt for a deposit of \$3,000, made by defendant as security for goods he undertook to sell for the complainant's firm.

Mr. D. H. Blake (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the complainant, and Mr. A. H. Crew (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) for the defendant.

Practically the whole afternoon was occupied in the completion of the cross-examination of the complainant by Mr. Crew.

The witness repeated his denial that the defendant had any dealings with his firm in a personal capacity, apart from the Kowloon Stores. The reason items in accounts rendered were differentiated was that some items represented sales on consignment, and others, sales outright. He denied that he asked the defendant for a deposit before letting him have goods for Macao.

Mr. Crew: You deny that, on his producing the notes, you had this receipt typed in your office?

Witness: Did I deny it? For one thing, there is no typewriter in my office that makes that type.

You suggest it is cut down from a number of blank contract forms handed by you to the defendant?—I think one is sufficient.

Well say one of a number, then?—Yes. Do you seriously tell the Court that you handed the defendant blank forms of contract on which he could commit your firm to any extent?—I admit it was careless, but I do say so.

The question of price and time of delivery was left open?—Yes.

You are a business man—you were a banker—but you are a business man now?—Yes.

Can you suggest how any agent could get a customer unless he could tell him the price and time of delivery?—Yes, it is quite usual. The business done by French firms, and by nearly all American firms, here, is on a commission basis. The importer produces to the customer the original invoices, and a debit-note for commission.

But the defendant could have had you for millions?—He has tried to have me for \$5,000, any way. We were dealing with a man we trusted; he was in the office every day.

Mr. Crew: You were handing these forms to a penniless man?

Witness: The Kowloon Stores were not penniless.

Have you in your office one contract signed by the Kowloon Stores?—No.

What motive can you suggest for this extraordinarily gross blackmail, in attempting to obtain this \$5,000? It is an extremely barefaced attempt at blackmail.—It certainly is.

Can you suggest any motive?—To get some hard cash, I suppose.

"Hard" in the getting, I should say, was Mr. Crew's comment. He produced a book, kept by the defendant, which, he said, differentiated between transactions with the complainant on behalf of the Kowloon Stores and on defendant's own behalf. Mr. Crew asked the complainant where goods to the amount of \$2,000, shown in this book, were derived from.

Mr. Blake: That is what we want to know.

The Magistrate: This is the first time this particular sum has been mentioned.

Mr. Crew: I quite agree.

Mr. Blake: We can find out by checking the defendant's book with our books.

Mr. Crew (to the witness): Do you think this was a clever attempt to get money on the part of the defendant?

Witness: I think it was very cunning indeed.

Where do you think he ought to be in the dock, or in the lunatic asylum?—It is a matter to be decided by the Court, not by me.

Does it seem to you clever to bring to you a receipt which you would know to be a forgery?—It is an extraordinary case of impudence, certainly.

Mr. Crew: I suggest "foolishness," as there are criminal laws in this Colony.

The Magistrate: It is rather asking for trouble, any way.

Mr. Crew: A desperate attempt to get \$5,000 out of someone who would immediately recognise the document as a forgery. (To the witness): I put it to you that in January and February the defendant applied to you for the return of the \$5,000 deposit?

Witness: It is a lie.

In further cross-examination, Mr. Crew directed the witness' attention to particulars of the receipt form, and suggested that the sheet had been torn out of a pad.

Witness: We noticed that peculiarity.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## CREW'S CLAIM FOR WAGES.

## SUGGESTED INFORMALITY OF ENGAGEMENT.

Before the Acting Chief Justice, (Mr. H. H. J. Gomperts) at the Supreme Court, yesterday, the case was continued in which Chan Ah Fook, a boatswain, and twelve other members of the crew of the British steamer *Nequima* sued the Standard Transportation Company of Hongkong, a subsidiary company of the Standard Oil Company of New York.

The plaintiffs were represented by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Messrs. G. K. Hall, Bruton & Co., and the defendants by Mr. R. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

Evidence by members of the crew as to the details of their engagement having been given,

Mr. Pollock, for the defence, submitted that there was no case to answer. He said the plaintiffs relied upon the letter of September 4th, 1918, as constituting a real and effective agreement between them and the defendants. He urged that such a letter could not be regarded as a contract, it did not give the names of the seamen, nor the date from which they were engaged. Nothing could be considered unless in the articles. Moreover, the term "not to exceed 18 months," could not be construed to mean "for the full period of 18 months." Plaintiffs had failed to prove that they were entitled to employment for the full period of 18 months. Therefore, there was no case to answer. The defence had paid into Court the plaintiffs' wages in full at the New York rates. Therefore the defence had done all that was necessary. The plaintiffs had not proved their right to employment for the full period of 18 months and had not even attempted to show that it was wrongful to discharge them in Hongkong.

Mr. Alabaster said that he would say nothing about the articles at this stage, because they did not arise on the point. Under the agreement the voyage was from New York to the Orient thence to and fro for a period not exceeding 18 months at certain rates of wages. What the defence had done was to bring the plaintiffs from New York to the Orient. They had not completed the agreement by taking them "thence to and fro" in accordance with the declared intention of the agreement. The agreement did not state where the plaintiffs could be discharged, but it did state that after reaching the Orient they should go to and fro for a period not exceeding 18 months.

Mr. Pollock said that a very vital objection to the letter had just come to his knowledge. Reference to the Act would show that the agreement, or rather letter, as they did not admit that it was an agreement, did not come under the Act, for the reason that it failed to comply with some of the most important provisions of the Act. The letter merely gave a general schedule of the wages it was intended to pay the various ratings but no statement of the capacity in which each man was to serve, as required by the Act. Nor did the letter give the name of each man or the scale of provisions. "How can we sue anybody on this letter which is not signed by one of the 22 men?" asked Counsel. "If it cannot bind any particular individual it cannot bind the owners. Therefore, it is not an agreement. It is a mere invitation, a prospectus stating the wages the defendants were prepared to give. It could not possibly be called an agreement between the ship and the men."

The hearing was adjourned.

Mr. Crew: This is the most wonderful forgery that has ever been produced.

The Magistrate: If the sheet had been cut with a knife, how do you account for the gum?

Witness: How he did it, I can't say. I did not see him doing it.

The Magistrate: You suggest the gum is all part of the forgery?

The witness replied in the affirmative.

It was agreed to interpose a witness whose evidence would be short and postpone re-examination of the complainant to another sitting.

Mr. Blake intimated that the complainant's printer would give evidence, but he would rather postpone calling him until he had had an opportunity of discussing with him this question of the gum.

Mr. Crew: And I had much rather he were called now, without any discussion.

Mr. Blake: Very well, I will call him now.

The witness, who is connected with the Wing Fat Printing Co., Ltd., of 149, Wing Lok Street, said his firm printed the contract forms for the complainant; they had never printed for him sheets of the size of the receipt form.

Mr. Blake (to the Magistrate): There are defects in the type on the two sheets that are identical. Shall I examine him as to that?

The Magistrate: As you wish, Mr. Blake.

It was elicited that the "A" in the word "Trading," and other letters, showed "white" at corners in exactly the same places on the contract form and on the receipt form; also that when the receipt form and the contract form were placed one above the other, with the right hand bottom corner of each sheet in juxtaposition, the printed words were exactly super-imposed. The witness expressed the view that the upper edge of the receipt form had been cut with a pen-knife, but he could not account for the presence of particles of gum along the upper edge. His firm had never printed tear-off pads of this size for the complainant's firm. He expressed the opinion that the quality of paper of the two forms in question was identical.

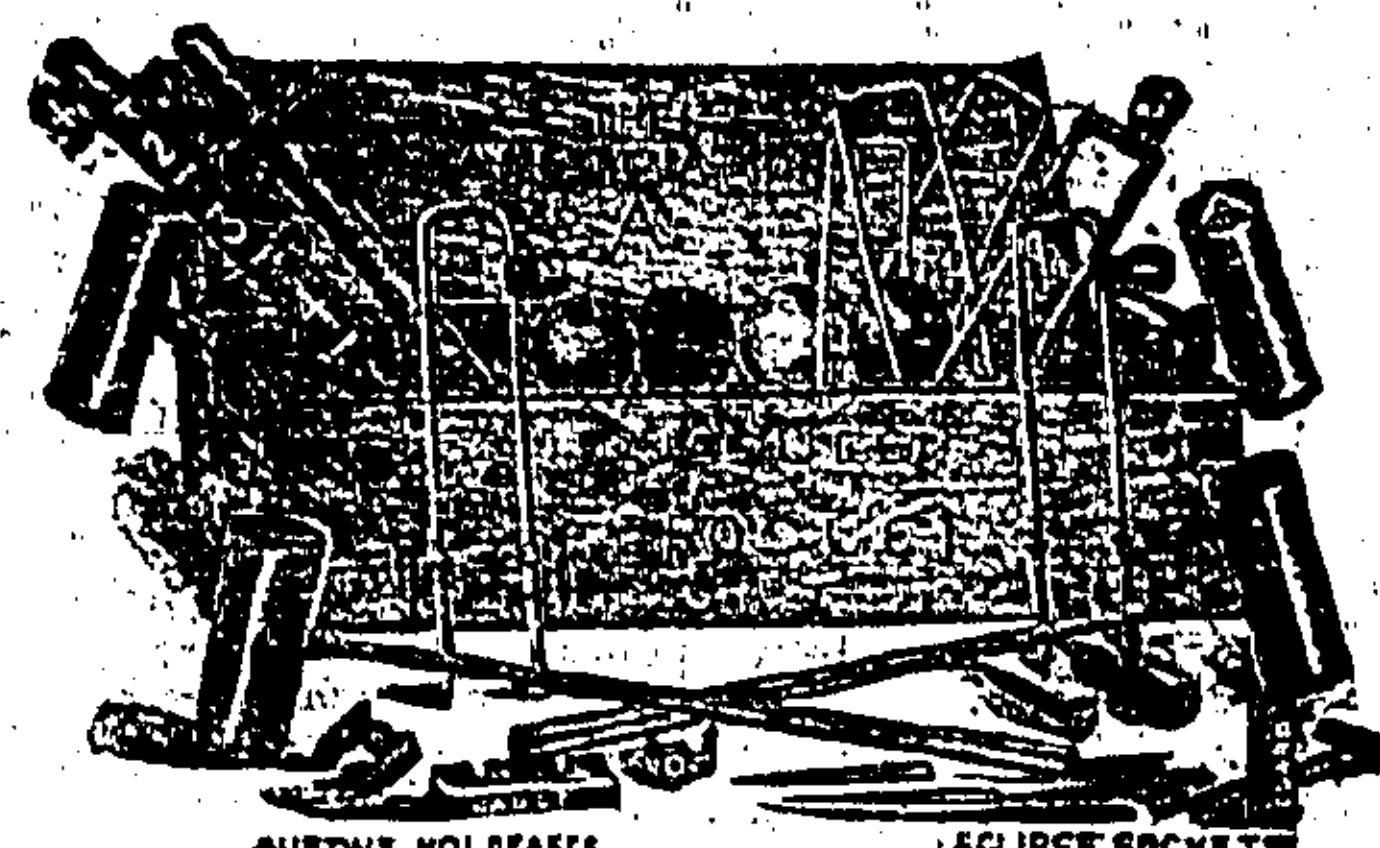
At this stage the hearing was adjourned for a week, the Magistrate having no free day in the interval.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

HAVE EVERY REQUISITE FOR

## INDOOR &amp; OUTDOOR GAMES

## CROQUET &amp; BADMINTON SETS.



## SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL" GOLF CLUBS.

JAQUES' PING-PONG SETS &amp; BALLS.

SANDOW'S DEVELOPERS &amp; DUMBBELLS.

TAYLOR'S LAWN BOWLS.

15

## SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, 1 and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

HONGKONG.

Tel. 1741.

197

## JUST UNPACKED

## "BROADWOOD"

## "BABY" GRAND PIANO

(With New Patent Steel Barless Frame).

A REVELATION IN

TONE, TOUCH &amp; DESIGN.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

84

**Powell Ltd**

TELEPHONE 3146.

**"Live" LEATHER BELT**  
IT STRETCHES



These Belts are the last word in Belt construction. They give to every movement and at the same time hold the trouser in perfect position.

You should try one to fully realize the comfort of a "Live" Leather Belt. Also stocked in Cotton.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd., SOLE AGENTS.

187



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

CHINESE CLERK, capable, good knowledge of English and Typewriting essential. Preference will be given to one who is well up in arithmetic. Good salary and conditions to right man. Applications which must be in candidate's own handwriting, should give references, state present or last salary and when free to commence.

Apply to—  
"W.S.O."  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
[639]

## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

MEMBERS are hereby notified that the following dates have been arranged for the remaining sailing events:—

SATURDAY, MARCH 19TH.—  
Commodore's and Vice-Commodore's Cups for racing yachts.

SUNDAY, MARCH 20TH.—  
Fifth and Last Championship Event for Cruisers.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26TH.—  
Races for Racing Yachts and Cruisers under the auspices of the V.R.O.

SUNDAY, MARCH 27TH.—  
Race for presented Cups for Racing Yachts.

MONDAY, MARCH 28TH.—  
Races for Racing Yachts and Cruisers under auspices of V.R.O.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2ND.—  
Races for boats placed not higher than 2nd in the Championships for racing yachts for "Alo-Ban" cups presented by the Commodore and Capt. Arthur.

SUNDAY, APRIL 10TH.—  
Commodore's and Vice-Commodore's Cups for Cruisers.

SUNDAY, APRIL 17TH.—  
Race for "Presented Cups" for Cruisers.

The following handicaps are fixed for the Commodore's and Vice-Commodore's Cups race.

| H. Cap. & One Design | H. Heys & Gable |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| DIANA                | SCRATCH         |
| ROLLA                | 10 Secs.        |
| ORION                | 35 "            |
| DOROTIKA             | 45 "            |
| GLADYS               | 55 "            |
| SONIA                | 55 "            |
| ALISA                | 120 "           |
| BONITO               | 120 "           |
| DAFNE                | 120 "           |
| HALCYON              | 120 "           |

## ST. STEPHEN'S GIRLS' COLLEGE BUILDING FUND.

THE following Subscriptions to the above Fund have been duly received, with thanks:

|                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Per Mr. Ho Wing...        | \$ 500.00 |
| Mr. Chan P. K. Chuen...   | 1,000.00  |
| Mr. Lee Yan Chuen...      | 2,500.00  |
| Mr. Lee H. Yan...         | 300.00    |
| Per Sir Robert Ho Tung... | 500.00    |
| Mr. Leung Kwai Tin...     | 500.00    |
| Per Mr. S. W. To...       | 500.00    |
| Mr. Ng Pak To...          | 500.00    |
| Mr. Chan Kan Yue...       | 500.00    |

Amount acknowledged ... \$47,531.36

Total \$52,531.36

KWOK SIU LAU,

Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, March 17th, 1921. [613]

## S.S. "GILLI"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risk, into the Godowns and/or extra basements Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 22nd Mar., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 25th Mar., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Tuesday, the 22nd Mar., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 16th, 1921. [641]

STRUTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST JENA" From SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

having arrived from San Francisco, via ports, on Mar. 16th, 1921. Consignees are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra basements Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 A.M. on March 22nd, 1921, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Cargo undelivered on and after March 22nd, 1921, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Agents for Div. of Opr. U.S. Shipping Board, EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION, Hongkong, March 16th, 1921. [642]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED another shipment of "DUNHILL" PIPES, Extra large size. "HARLINGHAM" (bird's eye cut) Cheapest Smoking Tobacco. TABAQUERIA FILIPINA. 38-40, Queen's Road, Central. [638]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER OF ATTORNEY given to Mr. Ror C. BURPIN by THOMAS W. SIMMONS & COMPANY has this day been revoked. THOMAS W. SIMMONS & COMPANY. By THOMAS W. SIMMONS, President.

Hongkong, March 16th, 1921. [633]

## NOTICE.

THE SHAMEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL invites TENDERS for an Oil Driven FIRE PUMP, and/or Steam Driven Fire Pump, specifications for which can be obtained on application to THE SECRETARY, SHAMEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Canton, March 10th, 1921. 614

## NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from British Subjects for the post of SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE on the British Consession, Shamene, the salary being HK\$400 per month, with quarters, coal and light provided. The duties of this post would include the Superintendence of Works, such as Fire Engine, Water Plant, Boulds, etc. Preference will be given to applicants who have served with His Majesty's Forces, and applications must be sent in writing accompanied by references, etc. to THE SECRETARY, SHAMEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Canton, March 10th, 1921. 615

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE FIRST GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, APRIL 2ND, 1921. Draft Programme and Entry Forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club, and Causeway Bay Stables. Entries Close WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23RD. 634

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1921, at 4 o'clock precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1920.
2. To elect a New Committee.
3. To transact any General business.

By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary. Hongkong, March 16th, 1921. [625]

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on MONDAY, APRIL 4TH, 1921, if sufficient support be forthcoming. Applicants for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible. By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary. Hongkong, March 16th, 1921. [623]

## THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS &amp; DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS & DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30TH, 1921, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1920.
2. To elect a New Committee.
3. To transact any general business.

By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary. Hongkong, March 16th, 1921. [627]

## REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE approach Roads to the above HOTEL are CLOSED temporarily for the purpose of repaving. Patrons are, therefore, kindly requested to use the steps opposite the Main Entrance until completion of such work. [440]

## WAR MEMORIAL.

## SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Subscription, of a building to be run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTION and to be managed for the joint use of the Navy, the Army and Civilian by a Joint Board of Directors. A portion of the sum raised will be devoted to the erection of a Permanent Stone Memorial which will be put in hand at an early date.

Lists may be found at—

- Messrs. Lane & Crawford.
- Kelly & Walsh.
- Moutrie.
- Wm. Powell, Ltd.
- The Hongkong Club.
- Hongkong Cricket Club.
- Club Lusitano.
- Engineers' Institute.
- Victoria Recreation Club.
- Kowloon Cricket Club.
- Kowloon Bowling Club.
- Peik Club.
- Club de Baccin.
- Ongegwong Club.

M. J. BRENN, Hon. Secretary.

War Memorial Committee.

Hongkong, December 15th, 1920. [179]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE following Resolution was proposed and passed unanimously at the Meeting of Members held on 2nd March.

"That the HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB be wound up and that the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB take over all Assets and Liabilities of the HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB."

A MEETING of Members of the HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB will be held at the Office of the Jockey Club, in Hongkong Club Annex, at 12.30 P.M., on FRIDAY, MARCH 18TH, for the purpose of confirming the above resolution. [678]

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on FRIDAY, the 18th March, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 18th March, 1921, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co., Ltd., General Agents. Hongkong, February 18th, 1921. [484]

## HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 19th March, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 12th March, to SATURDAY, 19th March, 1921, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. H. TAGGART, Manager. Hongkong, March 3rd, 1921. [553]

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on THURSDAY, the 24th March, 1921, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1920, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 17th March, 1921, until THURSDAY, the 24th March, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, March 11th, 1921. [611]

## NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 29th March, 1921, at Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The SHARE REGISTERS and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th, to the 25th March, 1921, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, R. M. DILL, Chief Manager. Hongkong, March 7th, 1921. [585]

## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned at Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th March, both days inclusive.

At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed dealing with the remuneration to the Consulting Committee.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, March 16th, 1921. 603

## TENDERS INVITED.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL Office Department Quartermaster, Philippine Department, Manila. P.I. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A.M., MAY 18TH, 1921, and then opened for furnishing coal for Manila, P.I.; Manila; Nagasaki, Japan; or other ports convenient to trade routes between Manila, P.I., Honolulu, Hawaiian Territory and San Francisco, Cal. Further information on application.

## HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

Next Tournament, MING YUEN GARDENS, THURSDAY, MARCH 24TH.

MAKING Welterweight Championship.

"Sky" KERRISON vs. Seaman CODDINGS (holder).

Booking at Morrison's Monday, 21st. Members only (on production of current membership card).

TUESDAY to THURSDAY, 22nd to 24th. General Public.

SPECIAL PRIZES WILL BE RUN.

[431]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

## FINE OLD

## BROWN

## BRANDY

Unsurpassed as a Liqueur—

delightful to the palate, mellow,

and of fine aroma.

As a beverage, most healthful

and agreeable; an aid to

digestion

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Phone 616.

HONGKONG, MARCH 17TH, 1921.

## MARRIAGE.

BROADLEY—DODD.—At the British Consulate, Fochow, on February 10th, 1921, R. W. BROADLEY, C.M. Customs, Amoy, Lights Department, to R. DODD, of Shanghai. [637]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 17TH, 1921.

## JAPAN AND YAP.

JAPAN is apparently seeking a way out of the difficulty in which the mandate for the island of Yap has placed her. Yap is one of the former German islands north of the equator which fell to Japan's share as a result of the war, and the difficulty is that it is the landing place of the American cable communication with the Far East. The distribution of the mandates, it will be remembered, was first arranged among the Allied Powers, who communicated the results of their decision to the Council of the League of Nations. It subsequently appeared that the United States was not consulted as to the distribution of the mandates, which, in any case, took the Allied Powers so long to decide that the Council had to send them a kind of ultimatum finally to know what was going to be done. The distribution of the mandates was thus entirely in the hands of the so-called Supreme Council, which is really an assembly of the Premiers of the Big Powers, on which America was not represented owing to the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the Paris Treaty. The question of America's interest in the distribution of the mandates did not come forward until the meeting of the International Communications Conference at Washington last year, when the question of the allotment of the ex-German cables was a matter of disagreement so bitter that the conference broke up without anything being done, and the Japanese Government felt it necessary to put a censorship on all information as to what took place at the conference.

Great Britain and the United States seem to have arrived at an arrangement, but America's claim to the German cable to Yap was stoutly resisted by Japan, who regarded it as part of the mandate allotted her over the ex-German islands in the North Pacific. Some sympathy may be felt for America, who wishes to break through the cable ring that at present forces her to send all her cable communications through other hands, and the Japanese argument that America did not raise any objection to her cable communications passing through the hands of the Germans when Yap was a German possession, is therefore not to the point. America could not very well object to a person already in possession, but she has a perfect right when a change of ownership takes place to advance her claims. To take the matter out of the region of a merely local dispute between herself and Japan, the United States has now raised the whole question of the mandates, whether it was right for the Allies to distribute them without consulting her. The Allied position seems to be that, not having taken part in the restoration of peace by ratifying the Peace Treaty, the United States has no voice in the matter. However right this may be from a purely legal point of view, from the point of view of equity it certainly does not appear fair that America should not be consulted, as she assisted in wresting away from Germany these possessions. America's claim to consultation is partly supported by the answer to her Note of protest sent to the Council of the League of Nations, wherein the Council states that the matter of the distribution did not come under its jurisdiction but under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council, for the Supreme Council was not brought into being by the Peace Treaty, while the Council of the League of Nations certainly was. This removes the question outside the confines of the Peace Treaty, and although of course it remains a fact that the American Senate's failure to ratify the treaty has complicated matters, the allotment of the ex-German possessions having been made by a practically unofficial body leaves room for protest and revision. The Allies would thus seem to have acted hastily, and certainly undiplomatically, in failing to consult the United States.

Some suggestion has been made that the difficulty that has arisen would lead the new American Administration to ratify the Peace Treaty in its present form, but this is hardly likely. The Allies can hardly make a bargain that if America ratifies the treaty the question of the mandates will be re-considered: this would be too weak a course of procedure. It seems much more likely that the Supreme Council, seeing the awkward position in which it has been placed, has induced Japan to compromise on the matter. There was certainly no idea of compromise on Japan's part a short time ago. The Communications Conference at Washington would hardly have broken up in disorder if there had been any idea of compromise in the air, and a very emphatic statement on the matter was made by the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Diet not long ago, amounting to a declaration that Japan would stand to her position. Now the information is that Japan is ready to give America control over the cable at Yap, a sudden reversal of policy which must have some reason behind it. Whether America will proceed further and claim the island of Yap as part of her share of the mandates remains to be seen. The results of not ratifying the treaty are gradually being impressed upon the American people, who may some day come to regret that President Wilson's advice was not followed, especially as the League of Nations has now come into being, whether for good or ill, and the idea of an Association of Nations on the American plan grows dimmer and dimmer. Perhaps the initial error was in incorporating the Covenant of the League in the Peace Treaty, with which it had nothing to do, and further incorporating in the Covenant the provisions of the mandates, which again had nothing to do with the Covenant, since the League in its essence is to maintain peace and not to provide for the distribution of conquered territory, an argument borne out by the fact that it was the Supreme Council which distributed the mandates and not the Council of the League.

The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce has increased its original grant for scholarships for Yunnanese to study at the Hongkong University from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per annum for five years.

To-day is St. Patrick's Day.

The damage caused by the recent fire on the Korea-maru in Hongkong harbour, was placed in a telegram to the head office of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha at approximately 80,000 yen.

The health return for the 24 hours ended March 15th shows 4 cases (3 fatal) of small-pox, 1 case (1 death) of diphtheria, 1 case (1 death) of enteric fever and 1 case (1 death) of cerebro-spinal fever.

On the arrival of the s.s. West Jappa in port on Tuesday, the master, Captain S. A. Chapin reported that five Chinese members of the crew of a fishing boat with which the West Jappa came into collision had been rescued. The collision occurred 14 miles south-west of Ohlang Point.

At the half yearly meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., held at the Head Office, Yokohama, on the 10th inst., it was resolved to pay a dividend of 12% p.a. for the half year ending December 31st, 1920; to add to the reserve fund Yen 3,000,000; and to carry forward Yen 4,850,000 to the next account.

H.E. the Governor gave a dinner party on Tuesday night. The following guests were present:—Hon. Mr. Claud Severn and Mrs. Severn, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain Lambert, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Edkins, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Ram, Mr. Hollingworth, Mr. and Mrs. Compton, Major and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Lang, Dr. Dalmahey Allen, Captain and Mrs. Archer, Mr. Perdue, Mr. Hazelrigg, Mr. R. H. L. Gompertz, and Mr. May.

We learn from the annual report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce that in reply to representations made by the Chamber to the Government last year, a notification was received that the Colonial Office had no intention of abandoning the practice of requisitioning for Government supplies through the Crown Agents. Pursuing negotiations commenced with other Crown Colonies last year, a memorial drawn up and signed by the Chambers of Commerce in Ceylon, Malay and Hongkong was forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"The largest building in Asia" is to be erected in Tokyo near the railway station for the Mitaubishi interests. It is to be an eight-storied building, with a total floor space of 600,000 square feet, and is estimated to cost between seven and eight million yen. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is erecting a seven-storied building in the same vicinity at an estimated cost of five million yen. Another seven storied building is already in progress for the Nippon Oil Company, the cost being estimated at 3½ million yen. The George A. Fuller Company of the Orient have the construction contracts for all three buildings.

A curious case involving a question of Mahomedan custom has been decided by Mr. Justice Wood, at the Supreme Court. C. R. Pithwalla sought to recover from Saleh Bhai Hattiwalla, a clerk in Wiseman's, Ltd., \$18.10 as the balance due for meals supplied. The defendant declared that he agreed to take his meals with the plaintiff on the understanding that a Mahomedan cook handled the food. In January last he found that the Mahomedan, who was employed as a cook by the plaintiff, had left the plaintiff's service in December, and the defendant ceased to take his meals with the plaintiff as a Chinese cook had been employed by the plaintiff, without informing the defendant. The Court upheld the defendant's point of view that there had been a breach of contract and that, therefore, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover on the claim.

## JAMAICA AND MR. CHURCHILL

## "SECRETARY OF STATE SHOULD KNOW MORE OF THE COLONIES."

The Citizens' Association of the Central Parish of Jamaica has instructed its representative in the Legislature to move that an invitation should be extended to Mr. Churchill to visit the Colony, believing that the head of the Colonial Office should know more of the Colonies instead of occupying a position akin to that of an absentee proprietor.

At Sunday school class the subject was Baptism. The teacher asked a small girl what "the outward" and "inward" sign in baptism was. The answer the child actually gave seemed to be to right and proper that it was a pity she had to be reproved for giving the wrong one, for she replied with confident readiness and complete assurance: "The baby."



## CABLES

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## LYONS AT WORK.

## PROUD CLAIM BY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PARIS, March 14th.

After visiting the Upper Rhone Valley, M. Millerand attended the luncheon given in his honour by the Chamber of Commerce in Lyons. In his speech at the luncheon, M. Millerand stated that France, while firmly resolved to get her due under the Peace Treaty, has no other ambition than a well-secured and complete peace, enabling her to work to the utmost limits of her productive capacity. M. Millerand pointed out the steady improvement in the trade balance, the figures for February being especially satisfactory.

In reply, the President of the Chamber of Commerce emphasised the part which Lyons had played in the great work of national reconstruction, laying stress on the wonderful strides made by the Lyons silk industry and trade, which last year exported goods of the value of nearly seventy-three millions sterling, at par—*Havas*.

## FRENCH TRADE.

## LARGE INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

PARIS, March 14th.

According to official figures, just out, French imports exceeded those of last year by one billion 400 millions sterling, at par, being only slightly below 1919 figures, while the exports reached nearly nine hundred millions, being nearly twice those of 1919 figures.—*Havas*.

EARLIER CABLES.

## INTER-ALLIED COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

## ELABORATE ORGANISATION IN PARIS.

LONDON, March 15th.

An inter-Allied Colonial Exhibition has been arranged to be held in Paris in 1925. It will be organised by the French Government in accordance with the law adopted last year. The British Government has now been officially advised of the proposal, which will follow the lines of the Colonial exhibitions held at Marseilles and Bordeaux, but will be much more comprehensive. The French proposition is to organise a permanent exhibition covering the widest field. Not only are the industries and agriculture of the Allies' overseas possessions to be represented, but also the methods adopted to advance civilisation. For instance, a feature will be the means of communication utilised in the various colonies. Another will be the methods adopted to combat diseases. Officials from all the French Government Departments are being co-opted for the organisation, which is also supported by the Paris banks, industrial undertakings, the Municipality, etc. The organisation will be placed in the charge of M. Angoulvant, ex-Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa.

## FORMER TURKISH GRAND VIZIER.

## SHOT DEAD IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, March 15th.

The Turkish ex-Grand Vizier, Talat Bey, who has been living here for the past two years under an assumed name and was reported about to leave for Anatolia to assume the leadership of the Nationalist Government, was shot dead in the street by a Persian. The motive is attributed to revenge for Turkish treatment of Armenia.

## TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 15th.

Negotiations for a Russian trade agreement have been proceeding satisfactorily all day long. Well-informed people are confidently anticipating a speedy signature, possibly to-morrow.

## ARMY ESTIMATES.

## MOTION FOR REDUCTION REJECTED.

LONDON, March 15th.

The Army Estimates were introduced in the House of Commons by Sir L. Worthington Evans. He explained that the item of £2,000,000 under the heading "Non-Recurrent Charges" referred to charges arising from the war in the Middle East and included sums for reinstating the rolling stock on Indian railways, reinstating commandeered properties and reconditioning transport ships, while under "Current Expenditure" was an item of £24,500,000 for the armies in the Middle East, Mesopotamia and Palestine. He regretted the necessity, owing to need of economy, of disbanding four cavalry regiments, saving £400,000 annually—the 5th and 21st Lancers and the 19th and 20th Hussars, which were the four junior regiments chosen for disbandment.

The general Army policy, said the speaker, was ultimately to recreate an Expeditionary Force of six Divisions, but at present we were very far from having an Army as complete as before the war. The aim was to provide 14 Divisions of Territorials with a Cavalry Division as second line. There were 230,000 Territorials required, and over 100,000 had been obtained. A sum of £300,000 was provided for improved tanks, including a light tank to co-operate with the infantry and a fast and powerful tank for the cavalry. Experiments were proceeding to enable tanks to be used in tropical countries. There was provision for armoured cars, but there would be extensive experiments this year with a view to settling the ultimate, practical use of tanks and cars. The general view was that mechanical means of fighting must be developed to the fullest extent.

Combating the criticism that the Army was too large, Sir L. Worthington Evans pointed out that 52 battalions of infantry, seven of cavalry, 32 batteries of artillery, four engineer field divisions and three signal units were carrying out a most distasteful duty in Ireland, steady and reliable, in face of the utmost provocation (cheers)—and these cannot be reduced until the inhabitants ceased illegitimate warfare. In the neighbourhood of Constantinople there were two British battalions of infantry, four Indian battalions, and one British cavalry regiment, which, being part of the Allied forces, could not be reduced at present and might have to be reinforced. Therefore, some reserves were held in the East, available either for Egypt or the Middle East. If the Greeks and Turks accepted the modifications of the Treaty of Sevres and more settled conditions prevailed in Turkey, a reduction of our troops could be expected. A few substantial reductions had been made in the troops ordered to Egypt. Ten thousand Indians and 9,000 British were proceeding home from Egypt, and further reductions depended on the result of the negotiations which were about to open. There were eight battalions of infantry, a regiment of cavalry and some artillery, etc., on the Rhine, but who could prophesy when they would be recalled or say that they would not have to be reinforced? He emphasised that the North-West frontier of India required constant attention owing to unrest caused by post-war economic conditions. The Army Council realised the urgency of national economy, but hoped that the House would recognise that there was a point beyond which it was not safe to economise as long as to-day's liabilities were not liquidated.

The debate produced a vigorous protest against the idea that tanks could be used as a substitute for cavalry. General Seely declared that such an idea was inconsistent with the lessons of the war, while General Townshend thought that the tank was a thing of the past.

Sir A. Williamson, replying to points raised during the debate, said he did not think that a great section of the community contemplated with equanimity the expenditure of seven millions annually on Palestine. That was a question with which Mr. Churchill had gone out to deal. Sir A. Williamson hoped that we should not, again, have to face sums of this kind in the Army Estimates.

Sir L. Worthington Evans declared that France had reduced her cavalry twice as much as we proposed to do.

The motion for a reduction of the estimates was rejected by 169 votes to 75, and the Estimates were adopted.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## U.S. POLICY IN FAR EAST.

## CONCENTRATING FULL STRENGTH IN THE PACIFIC.

LONDON, March 15th.

Despite the official denial, the *Times* Washington correspondent maintains that the United States Cabinet is considering the question of concentrating the full American naval strength in the Pacific, and says that signs seem to point to the ultimate adoption of this plan, not as an emergency measure, but as a first move in a deliberate, enduring policy. The United States is preparing to turn its face to Latin America and the Far East. This would end the nebulous policy expressed in the Lansing-Ishii agreement. The present leaning to official circles seems to be that the acceptance of the principle that Japan has special interests in Asia resulted, only in encouraging Japanese imperialism and in weakening Chinese sovereignty. A return to, and reinforcement of, the traditional American policy of the "open door" in China is now intended.

There is reason to believe that China will soon ask Japan to cancel the treaties growing out of the notorious "Twenty-one Demands," and America is sure vigorously to support the request.

This would be the test of the power and sincerity of the Liberal Party in Japan, and would, if China's demand is granted, pave the way for the settlement of the Shantung question in which, also, America will support China.

## GENEROUS REQUESTS FOR SINGAPORE.

LONDON, March 15th.

Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, widow of Mr. Thomas Scott, a merchant of Singapore, left £129,437. She bequeathed £1,000 to the Straits Settlements Benevolent Society, £5,000 to the Straits Benevolent Association, £1,000 to the China Inland Mission, and £500, each, to the Y.W.C.A. in Singapore and the Chinese Girls' School in Singapore.

## THE NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

WARSAW, March 15th.

In consequence of a diplomatic reshuffle, M. Patek has been appointed to the Embassy at Tokyo.

## SANCTIONS AGAINST GERMANY.

## GERMANY'S PROTEST TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

BERLIN, March 15th.

The German protest to the League of Nations contends that according to the Treaty of Versailles the economic sanctions are only indictable in the event of non-compliance with the reparations obligations, whereas there has not been infringement. The Government requests the League to initiate mediation proceedings and to see that the Allies' forcible measures are immediately stopped.

## STATEMENT BY FRENCH PREMIER.

PARIS, March 15th.

The first day's debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on the London Conference, followed the lines of the debate in the House of Commons. The Progressives, while agreeing as to the utility of Dr. von Simons' offer, questioned the efficacy of the sanctions. M. Briand, replying to a question, declared that the proceeds of the 50 per cent. imposed will be pooled for distribution among the Allies in the proportion of the reparations due to each.

## BOMBAY MILL STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

BOMBAY, March 15th.

The strikers at the Simpler mill, who suspended work as mentioned in a message on the 7th inst., have resumed work.

## THE MAILS.

## CAUSES OF IRREGULARITY.

The annual report of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce includes "Voluntary correspondence on the vexatious delays of the inward mail service more especially between Singapore and Hongkong."

Both the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Secretary to H. M. Legation, took up the matter with the authorities. The following letter from the General Post Office, London, to the Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade is included in the correspondence:

General Post Office,

LONDON, E.C.1, Oct. 14th, 1920.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 9th of this month No. D.O.T./2548/F.E./20, I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you that the mails for Hongkong are despatched regularly once a week by the Indian Mail and Suez. It is noted that complaint is not made of the time taken by this route, which is the quickest in existing conditions, but of the irregularity in the arrival of mails at destination.

The Postmaster General regrets that it is not practicable in the present conditions of shipping to ensure that the mails shall arrive at regular weekly intervals. This irregularity is not attainable even in the Mail Service to Bombay, by which the Hongkong mails are forwarded in the first part of their journey. In consequence of war losses, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are still not in a position to provide a weekly service to Bombay by main line ships of contract speeds, and when, as happens from time to time, a slow ship has to be put on the service, the mails arrive at Bombay two or three days later than in other weeks. Further, although there is a regular connection on the Trans-Indian route between the arrival of mails at Bombay and their onward conveyance to Singapore from Negapatnam, there is no regular service by which the mails can be forwarded in close connection from Singapore to Hongkong; and, although communication between Singapore and Hongkong is frequent by British, Japanese and French Lines, and all opportunities are used, it is no doubt the case that the mails may sometimes have to wait some days at Singapore for a ship, while at other times they go on at once. Thus if it happens that a mail which has been conveyed to Bombay by a slow ship is further delayed at Singapore, it is quite conceivable that a following mail conveyed to Bombay by a fast ship may catch it up at Singapore, so that the two mails arrive at Hongkong together, and until regular services can be fully restored, the Postmaster General does not see how this irregularity can be avoided.

The Postmaster General is in communication with the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office regarding the suspension by the Canadian Government of the transmission of mails by the steamships of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Limited. I am to point out, however, that mails from this country for Hongkong would not in any case be sent by that route, as it presents no advantage in point of speed over the Suez route.—I am, etc.,

(Signed) L. SIMON, Secretary.

The Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade, (Development and Intelligence).

## WAR ON RATS.

## OPPORTUNITY FOR BOY SCOUTS.

The second annual dinner of the Incorporated Vermin Repression Society was held at the Connaught Rooms last month. Colonel Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter presided. The Chairman said it was the object of the society to deal with all kinds of vermin, but they were mainly concentrating on the destruction of rats. The rat was an extraordinarily destructive animal, and the society was doing its best to bring about its extermination. It was the means of pushing the Rat Bill through Parliament, and though that object had now been achieved the Board of Agriculture had urged the society to remain in existence and to encourage its special propaganda. In illustration of the great destruction effected by rats, he pointed out that by exterminating them sufficient money could be saved to build 60,000 houses or to run the London Hospital for 500 years. He referred to the disease spread by rats and to the difficulties of putting down virus owing to its danger to human beings. He would suggest that Boy Scouts be taught ratting, thus putting the brain of the Scout against that of the rat.

Professor Simpson spoke of the soldiers' unpleasant experience of rats in the trenches. Rats, he said, were the carriers of disease, and were a frequent cause of trichinosis. He urged the need not only of waging war on these vermin but of taking measures to prevent their importation. This should be done by insisting upon all incoming vessels being disinfected.

Mr. Alfred Moore pointed out that the Ministry of Health, whilst not recommending the use of virus, hesitated to condemn it. The society would offer its gold medal for the best virus which should prove harmless to human beings. He looked forward to the time, he said, when their society would be known as the "Royal Verminological Society," and when the Board of Education would insist on all schools having children's primers setting forth the life history of man's pestiferous foes.

Who invents apocryphal stories such as this, which appears in an American paper? "Lady Burton made up her mind to go to a fancy dress ball as the Queen of Sheba." But there are in pictures so many Shebas, she complained to a friend, "I don't know which to select." "You should go as Beer-Sheba," rejoined her friend.

## PILFERAGE OF CARGO IN HONGKONG.

## THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND GOVERNMENT.

The following correspondence is included in the Report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.,

HONGKONG, August 17th, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to bring to your notice the serious recent increase of thefts discharging and loading cargo at this port in spite of so far as we are concerned, of cargo detectives and the utmost possible vigilance on board the steamers. It is well-known among the Shipping Community that Harbour thieves are alarmingly on the increase and it is reported that certain Native Shops are being stored with goods for sale stolen from ships in port although we are unable at present to induce our informants to produce proofs owing apparently to intimidation.

The state of affairs is causing considerable concern and additional expense to Owners and the port is suffering in respect in this respect in the Shipping World generally.

We would therefore be glad if the Chamber will take up the matter with the Government and do anything they can to have the present unsatisfactory state of affairs remedied.

We could mention several cases of recent date but would instance the following:—

During the afternoon of 6th July a cooie was caught by an Indian Sailor Watchman on board the s.s. *Lahore* pilfering cargo and the following morning the cooie was brought up at the Police Court (Magistrate Mr. R. O. Hutcheson). Evidence was given by the watchman that he was on duty in the hold when he saw the cooie in question wrapping some white cotton cloth round his waist inside his coat. The cloth was similar to contents of a Manchester piece-goods bale found pilfered in the same hold. The cooie was arrested and the matter reported to the Chief Officer, who with the Fourth Officer mustered all the coolies from the hold when the thief was identified.

The Fourth Officer being called at the Police Court gave corroborative evidence but on being questioned by the Magistrate stated the cloth was not still in the possession of the cooie when the theft was reported to him.

A representative from this Office called the attention of the Magistrate to the increase in pilfering which was causing grave concern in the trade of the port and asked for a heavy sentence as a deterrent to other bad characters.

The Magistrate however held that in his opinion there was not enough evidence to convict and discharged the man.

The following day on the same steamer two men were seen to come out of No. 2 hold and when a shout was raised to endeavour to stop them they jumped from the ship's rail on to the wharf and made good their escape.—Yours, etc.,

MACKINNON MACKENZIE &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

The Secretary, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

HONGKONG, August 27th, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to bring to the notice of the Government the serious recent increase of thefts from cargo loading, and discharging at this port, despite the vigilance of cargo detectives, and other precautionary measures taken by Shipping Companies on board their steamers.

It is admitted that Hongkong is not the only harbour in which cargo pilferage is being carried on, but that from Japan to Colombo, and further along the ocean routes of steamers, theft and pilferage are alarmingly on the increase.

It would appear to my Committee that there exists an Organised Society operating in gangs at the various ports probably assisted by members of steamers' crews, and it is further reported that certain native shops in this Colony are being stored for sale, with goods stolen from ships in harbour, although it is difficult to induce informants to produce proofs, owing apparently to intimidation.

My Committee is aware that the Detective Department is alive to this growing evil and is combating it with all the force at its command, they would however, respectfully submit that, to undertake and carry through successfully the suppression of these thefts, which threaten seriously the reputation of the port, it will be necessary to augment considerably, on land and water, the European force employed on the work.

Further, my Committee is of opinion that the penalty imposed, in cases where the culprits have been brought to book, is far too light, and that much heavier sentences should be imposed as a deterrent to other bad characters.

My Committee will be glad if the Government will avail itself of every means at its disposal to tackle a most serious condition of affairs, and trusts that whatever further action is taken will soon manifest itself in a disappearance of this crime.—I have, etc.,

D. K. BLAIR, Acting Secretary.

The Honourable, The Colonial Secretary.

HONGKONG, November 17th, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th August regarding the question of cargo pilferage at this port.

This Government considers that the remedy for the evils which admittedly exist, lies largely in the hands of the shipping companies and others who are responsible for the carriage and safe custody of cargo.

It is the practice for example to leave cargo unwatched throughout the night in junks and lighters, where there is ample opportunity for pilfering and substitution. Launch-owners in some cases pay their coxswains a lump sum to cover running expenses, and so provide a direct incentive for the theft of coal and stores.

Coal is weighed ex-ship into lighter but the weight is not checked when the coal is landed into godown. Ship's officers and crews connive at thefts and themselves branch cargo and sell ship's stores, including articles of the most bulky nature; and supervision is so lax that in a recent instance a considerable gang of cargo thieves deliberately set to work in the middle of the day to breach cargo in a steamer which was lying alongside a wharf belonging to and controlled by the vessel's owners.

It is impossible for the Police to watch every steamer and junk or follow every load of coal or bale of goods, and while they can and do give all the assistance in their power it is hardly reasonable that the community as a whole should undertake the very large expense of a considerable augmentation of the European Force in the attempt to stem in mid-stream abuses which the interested parties can and should dam at the source.

The Government is contemplating legislation for the control of guards and watchmen, and it is hoped that the resulting improvement in efficiency and responsibility will be of considerable assistance in the matter under discussion. The Government is prepared to co-operate to the fullest extent in this direction, on the understanding that the cost of watchmen or detectives employed is borne by the shipping companies or other parties concerned.

With regard to the penultimate paragraph of your letter under reply, this correspondence is being shown to the Magistrates—I am, etc.,

A. G. M. FLETCHER, Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

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A. G. M. FLETCHER, Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

HONGKONG General Chamber of Commerce,

HONGKONG, January 11th, 1921.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 634/1920 of 17th November with reference to the subject of pilferage to cargo.

My Committee notes with regret the general tone of Government's reply which is tantamount to a sign that those concerned should not look to the Police for protection.

My Committee takes the view that much can and should be done to assist in minimising the evil complained of by the expansion of Police and Detective Service on the Harbour.

With regard to the instance quoted of cargo thieves operating on a steamer alongside a wharf belonging to and controlled by the vessel's owners, where it is suggested there was lack of supervision, the explanation given appears to support a view contrary to that taken, by the fact that captures were made without Police aid.

It is notoriously a fact that the night launches employed by the Harbour Police are slow and that there are not sufficient of them on duty at one time. So much is this so that the return of the patrol-boat can be accurately estimated by those seeking to avoid detection. Particularly is this so by night, and it is suggested that a couple of fast motorboats, occasionally running with "lights out" would very quickly result in the capture of craft on the move, without just cause.

The leading Shipping and Wharf Companies have in existence a system of watching and take certain measures for their own protection, but it is not possible for all the smaller concerns involved to have their own watching organisations, and these at any rate are entitled to expect more consideration than they are at present receiving. After all such private organisations can only be auxiliary to an efficient Police force, and the Government doubtless has not lost sight of the immense difficulties experienced in getting reliable watchmen even with the aid of the Police Authorities.

My Committee notes that legislation is contemplated for the control of guards and watchmen, and no doubt such a measure will materially assist, but the point it is desired to make is that the European Police and Detective force requires to be considerably increased, while it is essential that a greater number of faster launches or speedy motor craft, should be employed.—I have, etc.,

D. K. BLAIR, Acting Secretary.

The Honourable, The Colonial Secretary.

JAPANESE BURIAL CUSTOMS.

A paper written by Mr. R. A. B. Ponsonby-Fane was read last month to the members of the Japan Society in the hall, Hanover-square. It was entitled "Miasogi: The Imperial Mausolea of Japan," and dealt with the burials and burial-places of the Emperors of Japan during the last 2,500 years. The lecturer pointed out how complete were the arrangements for guarding the sanctity of these revered shrines. No actual admission to them was permitted, but each has his own place of worship outside.

The customs had necessarily changed in the course of years, and many of these were in the right direction, especially that of the self-immolation of retainers. The cries of those buried alive were so heart-rending that the burial of figures was substituted many centuries ago. In later years, though the burial ceremonies were still very elaborate, the tendency was to an increased simplicity. His Excellency the Japanese Ambassador, in introducing the lecturer, said it would be pleasant in these troublous times, to enjoy the peace of the quiet atmosphere in which the scenes of the lecture were placed.

MUCH ADO.

The London *Morning Post* tells the following story:—Rob, an only son, some four years old, has sometimes expressed a desire for a brother, and latterly he has been led to suppose that his wish was reasonable and might possibly be fulfilled. A visitor calling at the home was met by a righteousness indignant Rob. "It's come," he announced. "It's a girl. Fancy all that trouble for nothing."







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SUWA MARU ... Friday, 8th May, at 11 a.m.  
FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 31st May, at 11 a.m.  
KATORI MARU ... Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said and Marseilles.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 18th Mar., at 11 a.m.  
SADO MARU ... Wednesday, 6th Apr., at 11 a.m.  
KITANO MARU ... Friday, 15th Apr., at 11 a.m.  
KITANO MARU ... Friday, 20th Apr., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM, LONDON &amp; ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU ... Thursday, 24th March.

LIVERPOOL &amp; MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE &amp; SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville &amp; Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Monday, 28th Mar., at 11 a.m.  
NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Apr., at 11 a.m.  
AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 32nd March.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE.

KAWACHI MARU (sailing from Singapore) ... Wednesday, 11th May.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

BOMBAY MARU ... Thursday, 17th March.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 28th March.

CALCUTTA &amp; BANGKOK via Singapore &amp; Penang.

MURORAN MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd March.

TOTTORI MARU ... Wednesday, 6th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Apr., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

INABA MARU ... Saturday, 19th Mar., at 11 a.m.

HEIJIN MARU (Kobe only) ... Sunday, 20th March.

NAGATO MARU ... Monday, 21st March.

KAMO MARU ... Thursday, 31st Mar., at 11 a.m.

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OUR LONDON LETTER  
POINTS ABOUT THE GERMAN WAR INDEMNITY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, February 3rd.

THE GERMAN INDEMNITY.

Announcement of the Supreme Council's decision with regard to the German war indemnity excites very little comment. The general public have been already promised so many things as a result of their sacrifices in the war—promises that have not been realised—that opinion is apt to be coldly sceptical to-day. Mr. Lloyd George's "new world after the war," and his "land fit for heroes," are still afar off, and the man in the street wonders whether the war indemnity is not also equally remote.

The indemnity figures make a neat little table, occupying less than a couple of inches of newspaper space. The total demanded by the Allies is £11,300,000,000. It is a fine, round sum, which looks well on paper and sounds well when read out loud. But, except in certain political circles and some newspaper offices where the demand for a sensational indemnity has been insistent, it is extremely doubtful whether in fact there are many who really believe that Germany will ultimately pay this colossal levy or anything approaching it.

The British share is put down at £22,000,000 this year, and a similar sum next year, £23,000,000 in 1923, £24,000,000 in 1924, and so on to a maximum of £28,000,000 in the last thirty of forty-two wonderful years, during which we shall (or should) receive in all £2,480,000,000. Already one enterprising London daily paper has worked out what it all means. The struggling City clerk and the hard-pressed professional man—not to mention more exalted but gaudier taxpayers—mean (or should mean) 7½d. in the £2 of the income-tax next year, and so on up to 1s. 10d. in the £2 in 1932-33. It sounds too good to be true.

For the most part, Press comment on the agreement is concerned with expressions of satisfaction that the Paris Conference was a success—that is to say, a definite decision was reached. At one time this seemed doubtful. The French demands for money seemed insatiable. But in the end it was found possible to agree upon a formula.

MEANWHILE, pending the German reply to the proposals, the question is being asked what the Allies will do if Germany refuses to pay. Is payment to be exacted at the point of the bayonet, not only in the present, but well into the next generation? Again, it is to be supposed that young Germans now in their teens will work on till past middle-age to discharge this load of debt? If forced to do so, what of the spirit of revenge that will be engendered and kept alive? I put these points down, not by way of argument, but to indicate that the wisdom of the Allied statesmen is questioned. Nobody here has any sympathy with Germany; on the contrary, the amount of the indemnity is regarded as light, and out of all comparison with the fearful toll Europe has had to pay for the aggression of German militarism. It is the policy of the Allies, and the effects of that policy, which are called in question.

EFFORT ON BRITISH TRADE.

There is one clause in the indemnity demands which, if it is allowed to stand, will have an important bearing on British domestic politics, and also on British trade abroad. This is the proposed tax of 12 per cent. on German exports. It requires no argument to prove that this tariff, if imposed, would cut the ground from under the feet of our Protectionists, who could not complain of German goods being imported into this country when 12 per cent. of their value goes towards the payment of the indemnity. In that case the more Germany "dumped" the better they ought to like it! On the other hand, the tax on German goods would be protective in its effect!

From the latter standpoint an outcry is sure to be raised. Lancashire has begun to sound the slogan of protest already. The *Manchester Guardian* argues that if German goods are kept out of this country by a 12 per cent. tariff, the Germans will send them elsewhere; they will be "forced" upon foreign markets, and British and French exporters would be faced with a competition which, but for the indemnity, they would not have to meet. A great deal will be heard on this particular point when Parliament assembles and the Paris decisions come under review.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER IN LONDON.

This week Dr. Wellington Koo, the new Chinese Minister in London, took over his official duties. He has had a very cordial reception at the hands of the leading papers. It is pointed out that, born at Shanghai, he finished his education in America, and achieved high academic honours at Columbia and Yale. Although only 34 years of age, he has great experience of diplomacy, having learned the ropes at the commencement of his career as secretary to Yuan Shih-kai, before his appointment as ambassador to Washington. Dr. Koo made a great impression as a man of unusual intellectual power as head of the Chinese delegation at the Peace Conference; and in this connection it is pointed out that he came into close contact with the British delegates, and more particularly with Mr. Balfour.

A number of newspapers have sought interviews with Dr. Koo in the last few days, but for the present he has declined to discuss international questions in public. His services in the promotion of closer relations between this country and China will, it is predicted, be of the utmost value and importance.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

By the death of Lord Herbert Vane-Tempest in the Cambrian railway disaster Mr. Winston Churchill inherits an estate in Ireland with a rent-roll of about £25,000 a year. Lord Herbert was a cousin of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, and Mr. Winston Churchill was

his first cousin once removed. The relationship was established by the marriage of the 7th Duke of Marlborough (Lord Randolph's father) with Lady Frances Vane, sister of the 5th Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Herbert Vane-Tempest's father.

The news of Mr. Churchill's wind-fall has set the political wits a-croak, and his political future is much under discussion. The *Daily Mail* goes so far as to say that Mr. Churchill "may legitimately aspire to become the leader of a party and ultimately Prime Minister." The paper further states that "a railway disaster may prove to have had a far-reaching effect on British politics."

How far this is only a balloon sent up to test the political air currents is matter for conjecture; but it is tolerably certain that the speech of Mr. Churchill in connection with the Premier's ship is looking very much ahead—farther, in fact, than anybody but a visionary can see at present.

WOMEN AS JURORS.

A great flood of criticism and argument has been let loose by the inclusion of women in jury summons for service in divorce cases. On obtaining the vote women were called upon to undertake equal responsibilities with men in the jury-box. They have recently been summoned on juries at the Old Bailey in criminal cases and at Assize Courts in the country; but now for the first time they have appeared as jurors in the High Court of Justice under solemn obligation to help in unravelling matrimonial tangles.

One petition for divorce which has attracted attention this week contained many unsavoury details. In addition to a number of letters which were read, all of them material to the case but extremely objectionable, there were photographic transfers that may be described as very Parisian indeed. The women jurors were accused from examining the latter, which were handed to the men alone, and hence the discussion now proceeding as to the propriety or otherwise of having women jurors in the Divorce Court at all.

One line of argument is that women having agitated for the vote till they got it, they should not boggle over jury service even if it puts a strain on their modesty. Those who hold this view triumphantly quote one Judge as saying "in the Divorce Court there is no use for delicacy if it interferes with the arrival at the truth." But the opposite school of thought argue that there can be no justification for women to serve on divorce cases, and point out that they would be better employed looking after their children than in listening to disgusting details of cases which might very well be left to men of the world to decide.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Lord Robert Cecil's action in "crossing the floor" of the House of Commons, leaving the Coalition fold for the Opposition, has led to a good deal of speculation about his future. But more widely interesting are other developments expected to take place within the Coalition, for Lord Robert's secession is only an outward and visible sign of much unrest among the Tories. One reason given is profound dissatisfaction with the financial policy of the Government—with the Socialist legislation which has piled up taxation and contributed to industrial depression and unemployment, and another reason is that the older Tories are tired of having the nation's affairs run by two political parties at once. They want their own party, organised as such under the party banner, with a clearly-defined policy, but broad enough to include a few Liberals of the pre-war type.

There would, however, it is said, be no place for Mr. Lloyd George in this re-organised party; and the question is being discussed as to what he would do in that case. A Centre Party is spoken of as likely to be formed, which would give him its adherence, but there is nothing definite at present. The moving spirits in the intrigue are for throwing over Mr. Bonar Law, chiefly on the score that he saved Mr. Austen Chamberlain from downfall on the E.D. which has made the Chancellor the most unpopular man in England, and also because Mr. Law has proved himself such a faithful Coalitionist that he cannot be a good Tory.

SOME DANGERS AHEAD.

Of course, all this plotting behind the scenes may come to nothing in the end. But it goes to show that, however strong a Coalition may be, there are constant dangers of sudden secessions of men and groups and consequent collapse. This has been the fate of every Coalition in political history. In the present case, apart from the usual eddies and currents of discontent and personal rivalries, the principal cause of trouble is the proposed Anti-Dumping Bill to be introduced next session.

The Tories are determined to press the measure which is nothing more nor less than Protection under another name. They consider themselves strong enough to get the Bill through Parliament, even if the Liberals in the Coalition should break away. Some Liberals will, no doubt, swallow their Free Trade principles and vote for the Bill, but many will refuse to do so, and thus surprising developments are expected. All the Tory election organisations in the country have been notified to be ready for a surprise General Election in the next few months, which shows that they are in earnest with regard to the Anti-Dumping legislation. On the other hand, a General Election is considered improbable in the near future, despite the proposed Bill and the plotting of the malcontents.

As regards opinion in the country, the Protectionist newspapers are using unemployment as a strong argument for the Anti-Dumping Bill, the working-classes being warned of the awful consequences which must ensue if Germany "dumps" cheap goods here. There is no possible danger from that quarter in sight, but, of course, that fact is conveniently ignored.—H.B.

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KORE via SHANGHAI "NAMSANG" Sun. 20th Mar., D'light.  
SHANGHAI via SWATOW "KWONGSANG" Sun. 20th Mar., D'light.  
BANGKOK via SWATOW "KWONG ENG" Tues. 22nd Mar., D'light.  
STRAITS & CALCUTTA "LAISANG" Tues. 22nd Mar., 3 p.m.  
HAIPHONG via HOUEIOW "TROPAO" Wed. 23rd Mar., 9 a.m.  
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "CHOVSANG" Thurs. 24th Mar., D'light.  
SANDAKAN "HINSANG" Sat. 26th Mar., Noon.

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| S.S. "PENGROKESHIRE"  | ...             | 17th March   |
| S.S. "GLENIFFER"      | ...             | 22nd March   |
| S.S. "GLENLYLE"       | ...             | 12th April   |
|                       |                 | 28th April   |

HOMEWARDS.

| Vessel            | Leaves Hongkong | Discharges                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| S.S. "GLENARIFFE" | 30th Mar.       | GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM. |

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## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

March 16th.

*Chile*, French str., 9,000 tons, Capt. Marinho, from Marseilles, with a general cargo.—M.B.K.

*Miya Maru*, Japanese str., 1,339 tons, Capt. Yamada, from Muroran, with coal.—M.B.K.

*Pooler*, Chinese str., 314 tons, Capt. Leung Hing, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Hung Shun.

March 18th.

*Atlas Maru*, Japanese str., 4,480 tons, Capt. Nyder, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

*Bombay Maru*, Japanese str., 3,102 tons, Capt. Iriye, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

*Hailong*, British str., 1,107 tons, Capt. W. Couper, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

*Hanquang*, British str., 1,358 tons, Capt. Holmwood, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

*Hutchins*, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. Wolf, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

*Mwah Ping*, Chinese str., 4,234 tons, Capt. J. Thorvig, from Melbourne, with a general cargo.—C.A. S.S. Co.

*Hydrangea*, British str., 501 tons, Capt. J. E. Drummond, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chin On S.S. Co.

*Kato Maru*, Japanese str., 2,015 tons, Capt. S. Nomura, from Keelung, via Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

*Keemun*, British str., 3,871 tons, Capt. J. W. Read, from Yokohama, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

*Lager*, French str., 1,610 tons, Capt. Boland, from Tientsin, with a general cargo.—B. & M.

*Nichiren Maru*, Japanese str., 1,185 tons, Capt. K. Funakoshi, from Hongay, with coal.—M.B.K.

*Shofuku Maru*, Japanese str., 1,027 tons, Capt. Tao, from Bangkok, with rice.—Kwang Ngnan Sing.

*Toyo Maru*, Japanese str., 1,034 tons, Capt. Goda, from Keelung, with coal.—Y.K.K.

*Ujo Maru*, Japanese str., 1,513 tons, Capt. Kurose, from Bangkok, with rice.—M.B.K.

*West Jena*, American str., 2,833 tons, Capt. Jacobsen, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—S. & D.

## CLEARANCES.

March 16th.

*Benlauer*, for Nagasaki.

*Bombay Maru*, for Singapore.

*Changshing*, for Canton.

*Chile*, for Shanghai.

*Doylestown*, for Amoy.

*Hong Kong*, for Haiphong.

*Hok Canton*, for K. C. Wan.

*Hua Maru*, for Hongay.

*Hutchins*, for Weihaiwei.

*Kato Maru*, for Bangkok.

*Keemun*, for Manila.

*Nichiren Maru*, for Canton.

*Phra Nang*, for Saigon.

*Tathylus*, for Kutchinotzu.

*Toyo Maru*, for Keelung.

*West Jappa*, for Manila.

*West Jena*, for Singapore.

*Yatshing*, for Singapore.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Kato Maru*, on March 16th:—  
Mr. A. B. Mills and Mrs. H. S. Mills.

Per s.s. *Hailong*, on March 16th:—  
Mr. Morgan, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Riancourt, Mrs. Hazeland and Mr. McCarthy.

## DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Kato Maru*, on March 16th:—  
Mr. Wm. Adamson, Mrs. Arnold, Mr. E. el Arnold, Mr. Henry Adams, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. D. Birchall, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bosworth, Dr. B. L. Burdett, Mr. A. S. Biggerstaff, Mr. J. Collaco, Mrs. J. B. Cole, Mr. E. R. Cartwright, Mr. J. D. Danby, Mr. T. Dahl, Miss D. Dane, Rev. and Mrs. D. O. Ersberger, Mr. A. McD. Eddis, Mr. and Mrs. Ryle M. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Gutierrez, Mr. E. S. George, Mr. Henry L. Grant, Mr. W. G. Hall, Mr. W. T. Halcrow, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Haslett, Mr. B. B. Haslett, Mr. A. J. Hilbert, Mr. Horstman, Mr. P. L. Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Jerry, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Jackson, Mr. A. S. de Jesus, Mrs. A. J. de Jesus, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. S. Kraayenwood, Mr. Jean Knight, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Kan, Mr. Oliver Lee, Mrs. C. H. Mortimer, Mr. R. A. May, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Mehta, Mr. C. Morris, Mr. C. Mr. R. L. Morrison, Mr. Chas. Osbourne, Mr. Roland S. Parker, Mr. T. P. Pereira, Miss A. H. Pereira, Miss B. M. Pereira, Miss M. Packard, Miss V. Packard, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. G. Pereira, Mr. E. L. Patterson, Mr. H. N. Middle, Mr. W. B. Richards, Mrs. K. Rhodes, Mr. C. A. Schmuck, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Swogger, Mr. Eca da Silva, Mr. A. D. Stansell, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Swift, Mr. W. Tonkin, Mr. and Mrs. Teola Rumjahn.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila, on March 10th, and is due at Yokohama on or about March 22nd.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Shanghai on March 14th (1.30 p.m.), left there on March 15th (10 a.m.), and is due at Hongkong to-day at 3 p.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Nagato Maru* (Hamburg line) left Singapore for this port on March 16th, and is expected here on March 22nd.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

*Agapenor* (Blue Funnel), due April 17th. Alloway (Barber line), from New York, due about March 30th.

*Asolachus* (Blue Funnel), due March 24th.

*Bowes Castle* (Barber line), Dodwell & Co., agents, from New York, due May 15th.

*Cadaretta* (Admiral line), from Saigon, due about April 5th.

*Goazet* (Admiral line), from Portland Ore, due about April 5th.

*Crosskeys* (Admiral line), from Seattle, Wash., due about April 5th.

*Egmont Castle*, due about March 19th.

*Epenor* (Blue Funnel), due March 20th.

*Empress of Japan*, due at Hongkong on March 17th (3 p.m.).

*Euryades* (Blue Funnel), due April 30th.

*Heijun Maru* (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, March 18th.

*Kioto* (Ellerman line), from Europe, due March 17th.

*Kioto Maru* (N.Y.K.), from London, due March 18th.

*Lyo Maru* (N.Y.K. European), from London, due April 14th.

*Kamakura Maru* (N.Y.K.), from Liverpool, due April 10th.

*Lake Onnise* (Admiral line), from Saigon, due about March 25th.

*Mishima Maru* (N.Y.K.), due March 17th.

*Pyrrhus* (Blue Funnel line), due April 1st.

*Tenyo Maru* (T.K.K.), due March 20th.

*Telemachus* (Blue Funnel), due April 18th.

## WEATHER REPORT.

March 16th at 12.30.—Pressure has decreased considerably from Weihaiwei to Foochow, moderately from Foochow to Tongking and slightly over the Philippines.

The anti cyclone has weakened and moved eastward.

The monsoon is interrupted to the north of Amoy. It will be moderate over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 2.70 inches against an average of 4.26 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

| DISTRICT.                                         | FORECAST.                                        |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Hongkong to Gap Rock                              | East winds, moderate; fine to cloudy; fog later. |
| Formosa Channel                                   | Variable winds, moderate.                        |
| South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks | The same as No. 1.                               |
| South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan  | The same as No. 1.                               |

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 16th.

|                | Previous Day at 2 p.m. | On Date at 6 a.m. | On Date at 2 p.m. |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Barometer      | 30.07                  | 30.00             | 29.94             |
| Temperature    | 64                     | 65                | 69                |
| Humidity       | 84                     | 80                | 71                |
| Wind Direction | East                   | SE                | East              |
| Wind Force     | 3                      | 3                 | 3                 |
| Weather        | 0                      | 0                 | 0                 |
| Rain           | 0                      | 0                 | 0                 |

Highest open-air Temperature on 16th... 65

Lowest open-air Temperature on 16th... 61

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

## HONGKONG TIMES FOR MARCH.

| Date.       | Sunrise.  | Sunset.   |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| March 17th. | 6.31 a.m. | 6.33 p.m. |
| March 18th. | 6.30 a.m. | 6.33 p.m. |
| March 19th. | 6.29 a.m. | 6.34 p.m. |
| March 20th. | 6.28 a.m. | 6.34 p.m. |
| March 21st. | 6.27 a.m. | 6.35 p.m. |
| March 22nd. | 6.26 a.m. | 6.36 p.m. |
| March 23rd. | 6.25 a.m. | 6.36 p.m. |
| March 24th. | 6.24 a.m. | 6.36 p.m. |
| March 25th. | 6.23 a.m. | 6.36 p.m. |
| March 26th. | 6.22 a.m. | 6.37 p.m. |
| March 27th. | 6.21 a.m. | 6.37 p.m. |
| March 28th. | 6.20 a.m. | 6.37 p.m. |
| March 29th. | 6.19 a.m. | 6.37 p.m. |
| March 30th. | 6.18 a.m. | 6.38 p.m. |
| March 31st. | 6.17 a.m. | 6.38 p.m. |
| April 1st.  | 6.16 a.m. | 6.38 p.m. |

T. F. CLAXTON, Director, Royal Observatory.

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

LOSS of MEMORY and DEBILITY and to treat the NERVES

**CHAPOTEAU'S**  
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia, and nervous disease in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

**VETARZO**

DR. LE CLERC'S

It is a powerful and effective remedy for all diseases of the blood, skin, and mucous membranes, such as Eczema, Psoriasis, Scabies, etc.

## WATERHOUSE LINE.

## REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

Between

## SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and further particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE &amp; COMPANY.

1st Floor, Hotel Mansions. Telephone 3307

## NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

## 'BLUE FUNNEL' LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

## AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKHALL, S.S. CO., LTD.)

## Sailings from Hongkong

"LAERTES" ... 27th Mar

"KANDAHAR" ... 6th Apr.

"CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... 20th Apr.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG

HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

## KONINKLYKE 'PAKETVAART' MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

## THE STEAMSHIP

## "VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE and BELAWAN-DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN.

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

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## LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

## (TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.)

Operating United States Shipping Board Steamers

## HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CAL., U.S.A.

Due Inwards ... About ...

s.s. "WEST HIKKA" ... 1st April ...

s.s. "WEST HIKTON" ... 1st May ...

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. ports. Shipside connection with Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,  
General Agent for South China,  
Prince's Buildings, Charter Road.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS:

mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD., HONGKONG.

## C.P.O.S.

## SAILINGS

## HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe &amp; Yokohama

| Steamer           | From Hongkong | Due Vancouver |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| EMPEROR OF JAPAN  | Mar. 22       | Apr. 19       |
| EMPEROR OF ASIA   | Mar. 29       | Apr. 18       |
| EMPEROR OF RUSSIA | Apr. 5        | May 1         |
| EMPEROR OF JAPAN  | Apr. 12       | May 16        |
| EMPEROR OF ASIA   | Apr. 19       | May 18        |
| EMPEROR OF RUSSIA | Apr. 26       | June 7        |
| EMPEROR OF JAPAN  | May 3         | June 18       |
| EMPEROR OF ASIA   | May 10        | June 11       |
| EMPEROR OF RUSSIA | May 17        | July 1        |
| EMPEROR OF JAPAN  | May 24        | July 8        |
| EMPEROR OF ASIA   | May 31        | July 11       |
| EMPEROR OF RUSSIA | June 7        | July 28       |
| EMPEROR OF JAPAN  | June 14       | Aug. 5        |
| EMPEROR OF ASIA   | June 21       | Aug. 8        |
| EMPEROR OF RUSSIA | June 28       | Aug. 18       |

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to, and as far in advance as possible, their departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as complicated as the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by letter or cable for all passengers to Europe. Frequent sailings from Montreal to Liverpool, London & Glasgow. Passenger orders covering all such reservations will be issued here.

For Rates and other information please apply to

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone 312. Cable address: GADANPAO

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

Incorporated in U.S.A.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

s.s. "NANKING" 15,000 Tons s.s. "NILE" 11,000 Tons s.s. "CHINA" 10,200 Tons

## SAILING FROM HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO

(via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu)

S.S. "CHINA" May 18th S.S. "NANKING" March 30th S.S. "NILE" April 21st

## SAILING FROM HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" - - - - - March 18th

## SAILING FROM HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA" April 30th S.S. "NILE" April 3rd

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. T. SURRIDGE, FREIGHT &amp; PASSENGER AGENT, PRINCE'S BUILDING, 101 HONG KONG STREET.

TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. No. 1934. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. &amp; AGENT. No. 2161.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

## AMERICAN STEAMERS

"COLOMBIA" ... Wednesday, March 23rd.

"VENEZUELA" ... Wednesday, April 20th.

"GOLDEN STATE" ... About Monday, April 25th.

## PANAMA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

Regular bi-monthly sailings from San Francisco to Mexico, Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America.

## 'SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

For SHANGHAI

For SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LAKE FAULK" ... Sailing March 17th.

## MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA &amp; COLOMBO.

Monthly Sailings.

## ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE

Freight Only, Monthly Sailing.

San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Bizerta, Marseilles, Barcelona, the Cape of Good Hope, Norfolk, Cristobal, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Hotel Mansions, Hongkong. 86

## STRUTHERS &amp; DIXON, Inc.

## GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating For Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To NEW YORK &amp; BALTIMORE

"Eurasia" ... 26th March

To SAN FRANCISCO (via) MANILA

"West Henshaw" ... 21st March

To SEATTLE &amp; VANCOUVER

"West Isis" ... 28th March

Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle to weekly sailings for

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. &amp; Canadian Overland Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE.—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3008.



## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DMLAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Satal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
Managing Agents

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG

as "VIGO" ... 4th April.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
General Agents

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

| For                       | Steamer   | To Sail                |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN       | "HUICHOW" | On 17th March, 11 A.M. |
| HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HONGKONG | "KAIFONG" | On 18th March, 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI                  | "SOUCHEW" | On 19th March, Noon.   |
| SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN       | "CHENAN"  | On 19th March, Noon.   |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK          | "CHUSAN"  | On 22nd March, 10 A.M. |
| AMOY, SHANGHAI & PUKOW    | "SINKANG" | On 22nd March, Noon.   |
| SHANGHAI                  | "SUNNING" | On 24th March, Noon.   |

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodations for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAILONG" ... Capt. W. Cooper ... FRIDAY, Mar. 18th, at 12 Noon.

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. O. Passmore ... FRIDAY, Mar. 25th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| Destination               | Steamer & Discharge      | Sailing Date            |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | "AMAZONE" ... 11,000 ... | On or about 24th April. |
|                           | "ANDRE LEBON" 20,000 ... | On or about 27th April. |

|                                                               |                            |                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| MARSHALLS, SAIGON, HONGKONG, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUZ, PORT-SALD | "CORDILLER" ... 10,000 ... | On or about 28th March. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

B. BODENFUSER,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

## P. &amp; O. - BRITISH INDIA

APCAR AND EASTERN &amp;

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

| S.S.      | Tons  | From Hongkong (about) | Destination                  |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| "KARMALA" | 9,000 | 19th Mar. 10 A.M.     | Marselles, London & Antwerp  |
| "KASHMIR" | 9,000 | 26th Mar.             | do                           |
| "NANETTE" | 7,000 | 4th Apr.              | do                           |
| "DIVERA"  | 5,414 | 11th Apr.             | Sydney, Colombo, & Bombay.   |
| "KHYBER"  | 9,000 | 18th Apr.             | Marselles, London & Antwerp  |
| "SUDAN"   | 7,000 | 25th Apr.             | do                           |
| "DILWARA" | 5,400 | 3rd May               | Singapore, Colombo & Bombay. |
| "NAGORA"  | 7,000 | 10th May              | Marselles, London & Antwerp  |

## BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATON APCAR" 4,510 17th Mar. 11 A.M. (Calcutta via S'pore, P'ang &amp; F'gong)

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| S.S.      | Tons  | From Hongkong (about) | Destination                               |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| "EASTERN" | 4,000 | 5th April             | Sandakan, Thursday Island                 |
| "KANOWNA" | 7,000 | 2nd May               | Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne. |

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

| S.S.      | Tons  | From Hongkong (about) | Destination       |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| "EASTERN" | 4,000 | 18th Mar.             | Japan direct.     |
| "TORILLA" | 5,200 | 22nd Mar.             | Shanghai & Japan. |
| "DUNERA"  | 5,400 | 30th Mar.             | Shanghai only.    |

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P.O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabbies are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard & Dorey, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; CO., Agents.

23, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

## O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Monday, 21st March.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, MAURITIUS,

DURBAN &amp; CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE—PASSENGER SERVICE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Wednesday, 17th April.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KASADO MARU" (Taking Passengers) ... Monday, 28th Mar.

"INDUS MARU" ... Tuesday, 29th March.

SAIGON, BANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"KISHI-MARU" ... Friday, 1st April.

Excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA—

Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service, including at intermediate ports in Japan—taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Monday, 11th April.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

ONE STEAMER ... Beginning of April.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

"ORLEANS MARU" ... Tuesday, 22nd March.

Taking Cargo to France, Panama Zone &amp; Cuba.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAHO-MARU" ... Sunday, 30th Mar.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

"BOSSU MARU" ... Friday, 25th Mar.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building. [18]

Tel. Nos. 744 &amp; 745.

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

| Steamer   | Arr. Hongkong from Australia | Lv. Hongkong for Australia |
|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| "TAIYUAN" |                              | 21st Mar. at 3 P.M.        |

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand &amp; Tasmania Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents. [18]

## T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

| STEAMER        | TONS   | LEAVE HONGKONG |
|----------------|--------|----------------|
| "SHIRAKA MARU" | 23,000 | March 20th.    |
| "TENYO MARU"   | 23,000 | April 3rd.     |
| "SHIRYO MARU"  | 23,000 | April 27th.    |
| "FUREIA MARU"  | 23,000 | May 14th.      |
| "KOREA MARU"   | 23,000 | May 25th.      |

\* Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki. \* Omitting Shanghai

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALLAS,

ORUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA &amp; IQUIQUE

THROUGH BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

| STEAMER      | TONS   | LEAVE HONGKONG |
|--------------|--------|----------------|
| "HAYO MARU"  | 14,000 | April 2nd.     |
| "SHITO MARU" | 14,000 | May 15th.      |

\* Cargo only

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. H. GRIFFITH, LTD.



## TRANS-PACIFIC PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

FOR VICTORIA and SEATTLE.

Calling at Shanghai and Japan Ports.

SS. "WENATCHEE" ... Passenger and Freight—May 14th.

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA &amp; VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Japan Ports)

"WHEATLAND MONTANA" Freight Only—About March 27th.

"CROSSKEYS" ... About April 21st.

"CROSSKEYS" ... For MANILA ... April 9th.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"COAXET" ... Freight only About Mar. 19th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Commerce points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]



## THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO. REGULAR SERVICE

To &amp; From SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA

JAVA PORTS

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.B. STEAMERS

CADARETTA ... April 5th.

GLYMONT ... April 15th.

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.

Tel. Add.: ADMIRALINE. Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478.

## SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

## BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478. AGENTS. 5th Floor Hotel Mansions. [178]

## CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA &amp; HAMBURG.

"VICTORIA" ... April 11th.

SPECIAL SAILING FOR SHANGHAI.

"HWAH PING" ... March 18th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA &amp; AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD., Agents.

Tel. 2207. 112, Des Voeux Road Central.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE

## INWARD MAILS.

| FROM                                                               | PER                  | DATE       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| SHANGHAI ...                                                       | Kiangsoo ...         | 17th inst. |
| U.S.A., CANADA, and SHANGHAI ...                                   | Empress of Japan ... | 17th inst. |
| JAPAN and SHANGHAI ...                                             | Atsuhima Maru ...    | 17th inst. |
| SHANGHAI ...                                                       | Chenau ...           | 18th inst. |
| SHANGHAI ...                                                       | Sinkiang ...         | 18th inst. |
| SHANGHAI ...                                                       | Inaba Maru ...       | 18th inst. |
| EUROPE via Suez (Letters and News-<br>papers London 17th Feb.) ... | Heijin Maru ...      | 19th inst. |
| STRAITS and CALCUTTA ...                                           | Nagata Maru ...      | 22nd inst. |
| STRAITS ...                                                        |                      |            |

## OUTWARD MAILS.

| FOR                                                                                                                                    | PER                 | DATE                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Saikou ...                                                                                                                             | Pharman ...         | Thursday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.  |
| Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta & Aden ...                                                                                                  | Araratton Apcar ... | Thursday, 17th, 10.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai, N. China, and Japan ...                                                                                                      | Atsuhima Maru ...   | Thursday, 17th, 10.00 A.M. |
| Philippine Islands ...                                                                                                                 | Tyndarus ...        | Thursday, 17th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,<br>L. Marques, South Africa, India, via<br>Dhanshodhi, Egypt, & EUROPE via<br>MARSEILLES ...      | Dombay Maru ...     | Thursday, 17th, Noon       |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...                                                                                                           | Idomenus ...        | Thursday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.  |
| Philippine Islands ...                                                                                                                 | Hydrangea ...       | Thursday, 17th, 3.30 P.M.  |
| Takao and Keelung ...                                                                                                                  | Tungshing ...       | Thursday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.  |
| Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,<br>L. Marques, South Africa, India, via<br>Dhanshodhi, Egypt, Aden & EUROPE<br>via MARSEILLES ... | Ummu Maru ...       | Thursday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.  |
| The Parcel Mail will be closed<br>on Friday, 18th March, at Noon ...                                                                   | Karnaka ...         | Friday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.    |
| Tientsin ...                                                                                                                           | Cheongshing ...     | Saturday, 19th, 8.00 A.M.  |

\* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

## REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE

|            |                                        |
|------------|----------------------------------------|
| "NINGCHOW" | 5TH APR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.  |
| "THESEUS"  | 12TH APR. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg. |
| "ATREUS"   | 19TH APR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp. |
| "ELPENOR"  | 26TH APR. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg. |

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE

|                     |                                           |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| "TELAMON"           | 22ND MAR. Havre & Liverpool.              |
| "KT. OF THE GARTER" | 28TH MAR. Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow. |
| "IDOMENEUS"         | 19TH APR. Havre & Liverpool.              |
| "AJAX"              | 19TH APR. Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow. |

## PACIFIC SERVICE

|               |                                           |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------|
| "TYNDAREUS"   | 6TH APR. } Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver. |
| "PROTESILAUS" | 4TH MAY }                                 |

## NEW YORK SERVICE

|             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| "LAERTES"   | 27TH MAR. via Suez.      |
| "IDOMENEUS" | 13TH APR. for Liverpool. |
| "PYRRHUS"   | 3RD MAY for London.      |
| "ANCHISES"  | 21ST JUNE for London.    |
| "TEIRESIAS" | 7TH JULY for London.     |

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

## ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK.)

|                                   |                                                                |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Capital ...                       | U.S. \$4,000,000                                               |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits ... | U.S. \$1,489,000                                               |
| HEAD OFFICE:                      | NEW YORK.                                                      |
| BRANCH:                           | SAN FRANCISCO.                                                 |
| Head Office for the Orient:       | SHANGHAI.                                                      |
| BRANCHES:                         | CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENTSIN, CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE. |

## VISITORS TO CANTON

Should Purchase  
BY THE PEARL RIVER,  
CAPTAIN O. V. LLOYD  
With Illustrations, Maps and Plan.  
PRICE ... \$1.75

On Sale at

Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office,  
Messrs. KELLY & WATSON, Ltd.  
Canton: Messrs. KELLY & WATSON & Co.

## THE INDUSTRIAL &amp; COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office—6, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Hankow Branch—Paooff Building.

## DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits  
bear Interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per  
cent., 5 per cent. respectively.  
Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will  
be welcome.J. UBANG LY,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.COMMERCIAL  
OPENING QUOTATIONS.

|                                       | March 16th |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| On LONDON—                            |            |
| Telegraphic Transfer ...              | 3/4        |
| Bank Bills, on demand ...             | 3/4        |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ...      | 3/4        |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months sight ...     | 3/4        |
| Credita, at 4 months sight ...        | 3/4        |
| Documentary Bills, 4 months sight ... | 3/4        |
| On HONGKONG—                          |            |
| Bank Bills, on demand ...             | 635        |
| Credita, 4 months sight ...           | 635        |
| On NEW YORK—                          |            |
| Bank Bills, on demand ...             | 458        |
| Credita, at 60 days sight ...         | 458        |
| On BOMBAY—                            |            |
| Telegraphic Transfer ...              | 177        |
| Bank Bills, on demand ...             | 177        |
| On CALCUTTA—                          |            |
| Telegraphic Transfer ...              | 177        |
| Bank Bills, on demand ...             | 177        |
| On SHANGHAI—                          |            |
| Bank Bills, at sight ...              | 94         |
| Private, 30 days sight ...            | 94         |
| On YOKOHAMA—                          |            |
| On demand—Pence ...                   | 103        |
| On MANILA—                            |            |
| On demand ...                         | 101        |
| On HATAYASU—                          |            |
| On demand ...                         | 131        |
| On HAIKOW—                            |            |
| On demand ...                         | 89         |
| On BAKOY—                             |            |
| On demand ...                         | 89         |
| Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate ...    | \$8.32     |
| Gold LEY 100 fine, per ton ...        | \$82.40    |
| BAR SILVER per oz. ...                | \$34.      |

|                                 |                  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Hongkong ... 10 cents piece ... | \$0.08 Premium.  |
| Hongkong ... 20 " ...           | \$0.10 Discount. |
| Canton ... 30 " ...             | \$0.10           |
| Canton ... 10 " ...             | \$0.00           |

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted  
by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be  
obtained on application.INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the  
Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent.  
per annum.For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920.

## THE BANK OF CHINA.

## 行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate  
of the Republic of China on the 22nd  
of November, 1917.)Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital ... 12,273,800.00  
Reserve Funds ... 7,786,023.00

## HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Cen-  
naught Road Central. Branches and Sub-  
branches all over China, and Correspondents  
in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore  
and Manila.London Bankers:—The National Provincial  
and Union Bank of England, Ltd.  
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.  
New York Bankers:—The Irving National  
Bank.Interest allowed on Current Accounts and  
Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.  
Every description of Banking Business  
transacted.Loans granted on approved securities.  
Special facilities for Home Branches.  
Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following  
rates:—For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.TSUYEE PEI,  
Manager.

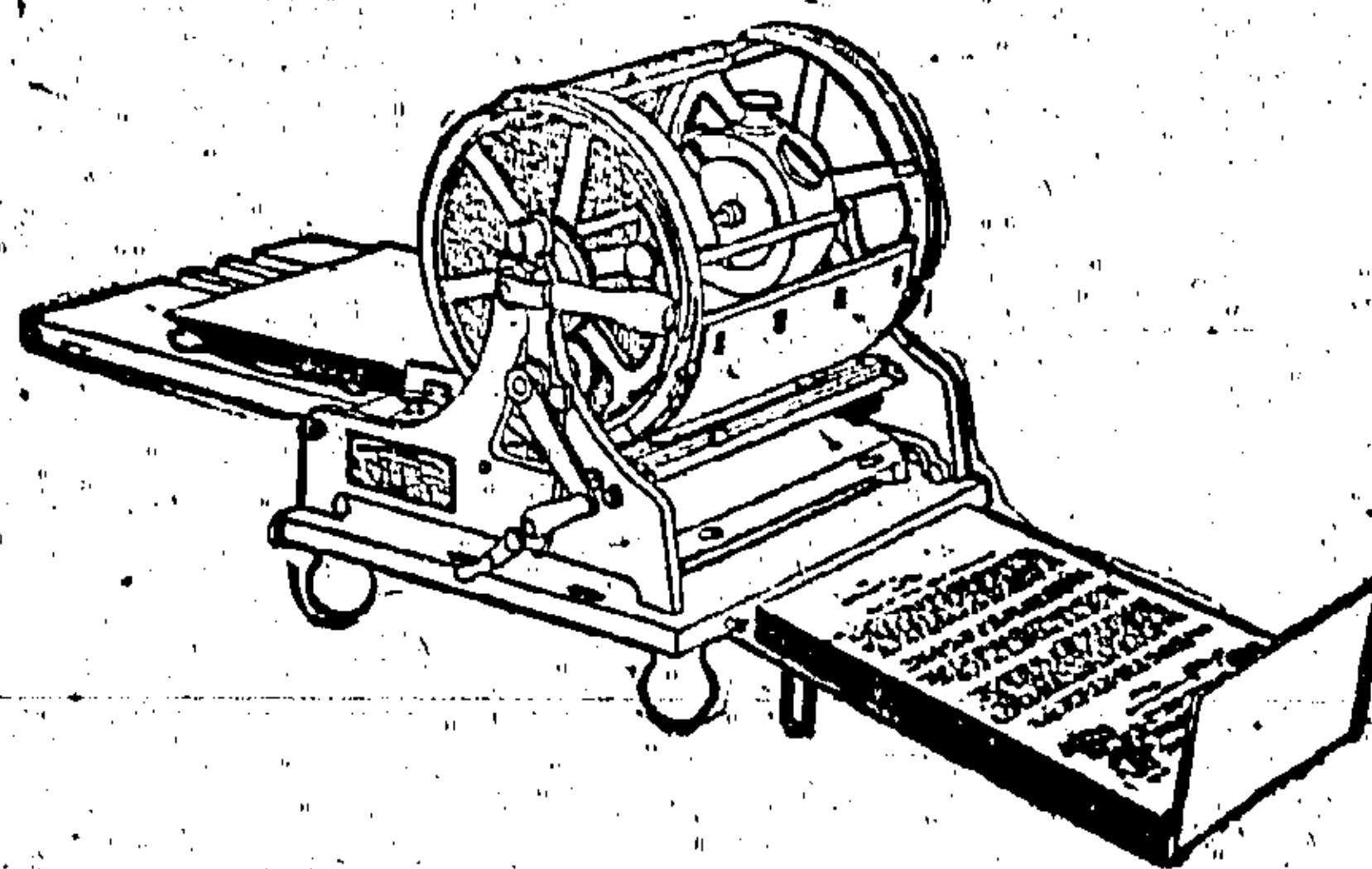
Hongkong, February 7th, 1921.

UNION BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA & CHINA.INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000  
Reserve Fund ... \$3,500,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$3,000,000FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General  
Banking Business transacted.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and  
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or  
shorter periods at rates which will be quoted  
on application.A. H. FERGUSON,  
Acting Manager.  
Hongkong, February 22nd, 1921.BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.  
(FRENCH BANK.)Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 150,000,000  
Paid Up Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000  
Reserve Funds ... Frs. 60,000,000  
Deposits ... Frs. 835,000,000The Chinese Government Owns  
one-third of the Capital.Chairman of the Board:—André Barthélemy  
of Directors:—A. J. Pernot  
General Manager:—A. J. PernotHEAD OFFICE:  
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.BRANCHES:  
Lyon, Hongkong, Yankow,  
Marseilles, Hankow, Vladivostok,  
Peking, Singapore, Foochow,  
Shanghai, Canton, Swatow,  
Tientsin, Saigon, Yokohama,  
Hankow, Harbin, Moukden,  
New York, London, Antwerp,  
Bordeaux, Tientsin, Peking,  
Dunkirk, Batavia.BANKERS:  
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favori-  
ser le Développement du Commerce et  
de l'Industrie en France.  
In LONDON: London Joint City & Mid-  
land Bank, Ltd.  
In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National  
Bank.Correspondents in the Chief Commercial  
Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: OUBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed  
Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold  
Terms on application.Every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.  
Special facilities for French exchange.M. MONTAGIS,  
Manager.

Hongkong, January 20th, 1921.



## 100 Letters a Minute

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The E. D. Mimeograph is just a means to an end—a tool by  
which important work is well done. Its one purpose is to re-  
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its purpose by the fact that alert business everywhere uses the  
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duplicates an hour. Why not find out what it will do for your  
business—today? Send for interesting booklet.

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AGENTS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds ... \$2,500,000  
Sterling ... \$31,500,000  
Silver ... \$1,500,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000Court of Directors:  
G. T. M. EDWARDS, Esq.—Chairman.  
G. M. DODD, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.  
A. H. COMPTON, Esq., A. O. LONG, Esq.,  
A. S. GUBBY, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR,  
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.,  
Hon. Mr. J. JOHNSTON, J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.Chief Manager:  
A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARTON, Esq.  
Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STUTT, Esq.LONDON BANKERS:  
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER &  
PARIS BANK, LTD.CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local  
CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS  
received for one year or shorter periods in  
local Currency and Sterling on terms which  
will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, February 28th, 1921.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN,  
Limited.

(TAIWAN BANK.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter,  
1899.Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000  
Capital (Paid-up) ... 45,000,000  
Reserve Funds ... 9,830,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:  
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka,  
Moji.  
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karento, Keelung,  
Makung, Nanto, Pusan, Shichiku,  
Tainan, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui,  
Tolyen, Aik.CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy,  
Foochow, Swatow, Canton.OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore,  
Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bom-  
bay, London, New York.LONDON BANKERS:  
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND  
PARIS BANK.The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial  
Centres in the European Continent, Russia,  
Manchuria, Tsingtau, Japan, Indo-China, Siam,  
India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch  
Indies, Australia, America, &c.Interest allowed on Current Accounts and  
Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted  
on application.S. KONDOH,  
Manager.Hongkong BRANCH:  
3, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong, September 1st, 1920.

## THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

## HEAD OFFICE:

St. George's BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors  
Mr. WONG SHIU HAM.

Chief Manager ... Mr. L. S. HOLM.

Asst. Manager ... Mr. K. T. WONG.

Hongkong Manager Mr. I. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking  
business transacted.  
Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear  
interest at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent.,  
and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively.L. S. HOLM,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA,  
Limited.

## HEAD OFFICE—

No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG  
Established 1919.PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$2,000,000.00  
RESERVE FUND ... 500,000.00DIRECTORS:  
Mr. PONG WAI TUNG, Chairman.  
Mr. Chow Shun Son,  
Mr. Li Koon Chun,  
Mr. Fung Ping Shan,  
Mr. P. K. Kwok,  
Mr. Ng Chang Lok.Mr. Kan Yung Po,  
Mr. Mok Ching Kong,  
Mr. Wong Yim Tong,  
Mr. Chan Ching Shuk,  
Mr. Kan Chin Nam.Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Yung Po.  
Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tso Fong.BRANCHES & AGENCIES:  
LONDON, SHANGHAI, NEW YORK,  
Kobe, YOKOHAMA,  
NAGASAKI, SAIGON,  
SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
TIENSIN, HANKOW,  
MANILA, BATAVIA,  
SAMARANG, SOERABAYA.In FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte  
de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque  
de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Crédit  
Industriel et Commercial; Société  
Générale.In LONDON: The National Provincial  
and Union Bank of England, Ltd.  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.In NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.  
French American Banking Corporation;  
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.Interest allowed on Current Accounts and  
Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of banking and exchange  
business transacted.V. MARSOT,  
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1920.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDI.

## Limited.

## HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... \$3,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ... \$1,800,000  
Paid-up Capital ... \$1,000,000  
Reserve Fund ... \$1,000,000Bankers:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,  
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.Branches:  
Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon,  
Calcutta, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai,  
Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore,  
Delhi, Karachi, Penang,  
Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).HONGKONG BRANCH:  
Every description of Banking and Exchange  
business transacted.  
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts  
to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance  
and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be  
ascertained on application.N. C. WILSON,  
Acting Manager.7, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, June 30th, 1920.BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.  
(FRENCH BANK.)

Head Office: 15bis Rue Lafraye, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 72,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 38,400,000.00  
Reserve Funds ... Frs. 69,547,503.44BRANCHES:  
Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon,  
Batavia, Montevideo, Shanghai,  
Canton, Rouen, Singapore,  
Djibouti, Tientsin, Yokohama,  
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin,  
Hanoi, Pondichery, Tourane.BANKERS:  
In FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte  
de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque  
de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Crédit  
Industriel et Commercial; Société  
Générale.In LONDON: The National Provincial  
and Union Bank of England, Ltd.  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.In NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.  
French American Banking Corporation;  
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.Interest allowed on Current Accounts and  
Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of banking and exchange  
business transacted.V. MARSOT,  
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1920.

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